THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR THE

Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

Designed for the Use of all Private-Families.

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER XXV. VOL. II.

From *Saturday*, *Aug.* 11, to *Saturday*, *Aug.* 18.

To be Continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *Suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick, before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.

[Price Six-pence.]

Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſque peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent : hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Essays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *strongest Arguments* on *each Side* of the Question, in all Disputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with several *Original Compositions* in *Prose* and *Verse*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domestick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most *Remarkable Books* Published *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Pubished at *Home*, with *short Reflections* upon such as *deserve* it. The Prices of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, Laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS and BUSINESS.

N° XXV. From *Saturday*, *Aug.* 11, to *Saturday Aug.* 18.

——*Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains.

I. The Advantages obtained for us by the *Act of Settlement*, which we ought to look upon as our second *Magna Charta*.

II. A *Remarkable* Account of a Squabble amongst a Parcel of *Boys*

III. A *Remarkable* Passage in *Cambden's Britannia*.

IV. A *certain Gentleman's* SPEECH to his Creatures.

V. Observations on a *Remarkable* Article of News in *Fog's* Journal.

VI. A *Letter* to the Authors of the BEE.

VII. Reflections upon the said *Letter*.

VIII. Foreign Affairs, and Political Reflections.

IX. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

X. The State of Literature.

XI. An Account of the Death of the Learned Dr. TINDALL, the famous Author of the *Rights of the Christian Church*, and of *Christianity as Old as the Creation*.

XII. An Account of *Persia*, of the taking of *Babylon*, and of the Life of *Cyrus*

XIII. Miscellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

XIV. The Prices of all *Stocks*; the *Discount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; the Course of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the most *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*.

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Note, Compleat Setts may be had at the Publishers.

The laſt BEE.

NUMBER XXIV.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS Contains,

I. The laying an Exciſe upon *Wine* and *Tobacco* would not have taken off the *Land-Tax*.
II. The Fable of the *Mice*.
III. The Neceſſity of Reforming the *Law*.
IV. An *Antidote* againſt the *Poiſon* diſperſed by the *Craſtſman*.
V. The *Tricks* made uſe of by our Malecontents to impoſe upon the People.
VI. A Dialogue between Mr. *Osborne* and an *honeſt Tory*.
VII. Foreign Affairs, and Political Reflections.
VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
X. An Account of a curious Work, which will ſpeedily be publiſhed, containing a compleat Hiſtory of the Empire of *Chinæ*.
XI. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
XII. *Conjugal Obedience.* A TALE.
XIII. The Prices of all *Stocks*; the *Diſcount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; the Courſe of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the moſt *ſtaple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*.

THE BEE Revived:

OR THE Univerſal Weekly Pamphlet.

Extract from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

The Advantages obtained for us by the *Act of Settlement*, which We ought to look upon as our ſecond *Magna Charta*.

MR. *D'Anvers begins his laſt* Craftſman *with obſerving, that the* Love of Liberty *is natural to every Man, and then ſpeaking of the* Engliſh *Conſtitution.*

It is our great Happineſs (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) that his preſent Majeſty's Dominion is founded upon a better Title than either the *Jus Divinum*, or *Hereditary Right*. He owes it purely to the Voice of the People in Parliament. He got it by their Favour, and will keep it by their Affection; nor is it leſs for the Advantage of his Family, than for that of the Nation, that He came to the Throne upon theſe Terms. The Limitations and Conditions, by the due Obſervance of which he is entitled to it, will ſerve as a certain Rule to his Poſterity, by which, if They guide

Themſelves, They may depend upon the Hearts and Purſes of their Subjects to all Eternity. His Predeceſſors had not the ſame Advantages. They were bred up in a Notion, that their *Prerogative* intitled Them to do what They pleaſed; nor were the *Privileges of the People* ſo firmly aſcertained. This occaſioned perpetual Jealouſies: Gave Opportunities for *evil Miniſters* to impoſe upon the *Prince*, and for *ſeditious Perſons* to inflame the People. It often gave Riſe to unwarrantable Acts of Power; and thus frequently expoſed both the *Royal Family* and the *Nation* to the utmoſt Confuſion.

Machiavel, in his political Diſcourſes, lays down this Poſition: *That no Government can long enjoy* Liberty, *unleſs it be frequently brought back to its firſt Principles.* It is the Nature of all Government to degenerate. As it grows older, it gradually deviates and flies farther from its firſt Intention, which is ſingly the Advantage of Society; 'till at laſt it attains ſuch a Degree of Corruption, that its Order becomes intirely inverted, and that Inſtitution, by which the Prince was firſt only the Servant of the Publick, obliges the Publick to be Slaves to the Prince. For this Reaſon, he recommends a frequent Renewal of the Conſtitution. The frequent Revolutions in this Kingdom have, in a great Meaſure, anſwered this End. They have purged off the Luxuriancies of Power; and tho' few of them have gone ſo deep as to bring us back to the primitive Purity of our Conſtitution, yet they have ſtill preſerved us a *free People*, when *Liberty* is loſt in almoſt every other Part of *Europe*.

The *laſt Revolution* has done more for us than any of the Reſt. I would not be underſtood to ſpeak of That, which was brought about in Favour of our great Deliverer the *Prince of Orange*. I mean That, by which the *preſent royal Family* were ſeated upon the Throne. This happy Change in our Government, tho' it is not marked out by any ſuch Appellation, is the moſt important we have had. It has amounted within a few Degrees of that Reduction to the *firſt Principles of Government*, which *Machiavel* recommends. Our Conſtitution has received a new Spring from it; and had we taken Care to guard againſt a few Inconveniencies, as we might have done, or uſed the ſame Caution to prevent *new Dangers*, as to redreſs *old Grievances*, our Liberties had been delivered down to our Poſterity, after a thouſand Years, more ſecure, and with a greater Proſpect of

long

long Duration, than at the very Beginning of the Commonwealth.

Monarchy was originally very different from what it is at Preſent in all arbitrary Government. *Kings were then no more than Chiefs, or principal Magiſtrates in States Republican and free.*

It ought to give every *Engliſhman* the greateſt Satisfaction to find the Conſtitution we now live under, ſince its laſt Renewal, bearing ſo near a Reſemblance to *primitive Liberty*. Our Princes are now, in a great Meaſure, upon the ſame Foot with *theſe Chiefs*, or *principal Magiſtrates of old*. They have Authority given Them to defend the *Laws of the Land*, but not to break them. They have too lately received their Crown from the Hands of the Nation, to forget that it is to Them only they owe it, and, that conſequently they can be entitled to no Powers but what are granted by them. The People muſt ſtill remember, that their own Hands adorned the Temples of their Kings, and can have Recourſe to *known and poſitive Laws*, if *Privilege* and *Prerogative* ſhould ever claſh. They are no longer to be abuſed by the Sound of Words; nor will They ſuffer Themſelves any longer to be duped into an Opinion, becauſe moſt of Thoſe, who have enjoyed the Title of *King*, have alſo enjoyed an *arbitrary Sway*, that, therefore, *regal Authority* muſt inevitably import an *abſolute Dominion*. They juſtly look upon this Word as one of the Many, which have different Meanings; and ſignifies with us no other than a *third Eſtate*, ſuperior to every Individual, yet inferior to the collective Body of the People, whoſe Advantage and Proſperity were the only Cauſes of its Exiſtence.

The *Act of Settlement* has obtained all theſe great Advantages for us. *That Compact between Prince and People*, which has been formerly treated by ſome Perſons as a meer Chimæra, is now no longer to be diſputed. In *that Act* are contained certain Stipulations and Conditions, under which the Prince has conſented to accept, and by which Tenure only he holds his Crown. By theſe Means every Subject in the Nation may know the preciſe Extent of his Prince's Power, and the Meaſures of his own Allegiance; how far and how long he is bound to obey.

It would be tedious to enumerate the many wiſe and prudent Reſtrictions of this our ſecond *Magna-Charta*. I ſhall only mention *two of the fundamental Points in this publick Act*, which ſufficiently envince the Care and Zeal, with which

which the Parliament, on this Occaſion, purſued the Intereſt of the Nation. They even ſeem, if we may judge from what has ſince happened, to have carried their Caution beyond the Bounds of abſolute Neceſſity, or Prudence. Being apprized, that the Dominions of the preſent *Royal Family* were very conſiderable Abroad, and not knowing how far their Tenderneſs for their native Country might carry them to the Prejudice of this Kingdom. They made *theſe two Points* the principal Conditions of their Government; *Firſt, That the King ſhould never leave his* Britiſh *Dominion without Conſent of Parliament*; *and Secondly, That He ſhould never engage* England *in any Broils relating to his* foreign *Territories.* I think I may venture to ſay, without any Reflection upon the Prudence of the Parliament, who inſiſted upon *theſe Conditions*, that they were, upon this Occaſion, a little deficient in *good Manners*; but this Error may be forgiven as it proceeded from their Zeal, and We have ſince corrected it, by abandoning *thoſe two Points*, of which I have been ſpeaking. The *Firſt* ſoon after his late Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne; the *Other* not long ago, in that juſt, honourable, and ever-memorable Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, by which we engaged *to ſupport and maintain his Majeſty's* German *Dominions, with the utmoſt Efforts of* Great-Britain.

The remaining Articles of the *Act of Settlement* are of ſuch a Nature, that we have no Reaſon to fear they will be diſpenſed with. I have already ſhewn how much it is the Intereſt of the *Prince*, as well as the *People* to maintain them. I have mentioned many Advantages ariſing from a Settlement eſtabliſhed on the Foot of *Liberty*. They are ſuch, that I think any Man, who endeavours to raiſe the *Prerogative* one Step higher than it ſtands at preſent, or even argues in Favour of ſuch Conduct, either with a View to ſeduce the *People*, or to ingratiate himſelf with his *Prince*, is the worſt of Traytors, and deſerves the Curſe and Hatred of the whole Community.

Sir *William Temple*, in his Obſervations upon the *Dutch Republick*, makes this judicious Remark. ----- "That this "ſtomachful People, who could not endure the leaſt Exer-"ciſe of arbitrary Power, or Impoſitions, under the *Spaniſh* "*Government*, have been ſince inured to diet them in the "higheſt Degree, under their own *popular Magiſtrates*; "bridled with *hard Laws*; terrified with *ſevere Execu-*"*tions*; environed with *Foreign Forces*; and oppreſſed with "the

" the moſt *cruel Hardſhips*, and *Variety of Taxes*, that was " ever known under any Government."

The Reaſon of this great and general Content, under the moſt ſevere Oppreſſion, was only this; that they found every one ſubject to the *ſame Law*. The Perſons in the Adminiſtration could make no Advantage from the publick Calamities; on the contrary, they felt the Weight of the publick Misfortunes more heavily than thoſe, who had leſs Intereſt in the general Welfare. It was never obſerved in that Country, that the *principal Men in the Commonwealth* encreaſed in Riches, in Proportion as the Country grew poorer, or the Publick laboured under heavier Taxes. Theſe Evils were well guarded againſt by their Conſtitution; and therefore they conſidered all their Misfortunes as a wiſe and juſt Regulation of Providence for ſome important Ends, which conſequently they never repined at.

The *Hanover Succeſſion* under the Limitations, which I have mentioned, and on which it is founded, has obtained, in a great Meaſure, theſe Advantages for us. The *Prince* himſelf is now ſubject to the *Law*, and the *Act of Settlement* binds him equally with the *meaneſt Peaſant*.

The Benefits of this excellent Eſtabliſhment are not ſo eaſily diſcovered, 'till ſome Abuſes happen. But if ever a *weak* and *corrupt Adminiſtration* ſhould ariſe; if an *evil Miniſter* ſhould embezzle the publick Treaſure; if he ſhould load the Nation, in Times of Peace, with Taxes greater than would be neceſſary to defray the Charge of an expenſive War; if the Money, thus raiſed, ſhould be expended, under the Pretences of *ſecret Services*, to line his own Pockets; to ſtop the Mouths of his hungry Dependants; to bribe ſome future Parliament to approve his Meaſures, and to patch up an ill-digeſted, baſe, diſhonourable Peace with foreign Powers, whom he ſhall have offended by a continued Series of Provocations and Blunders; if he ſhould adviſe his Sovereign to make it a Maxim that his Security conſiſted in the Continuance or Increaſe of the *publick Debts*, and that his Grandeur was founed on the *Poverty of his Subjects*; if he ſhould hazard the Affections of the People, by procuring greater Revenues for the *Crown*, than they could be able to ſpend, or the People be well able to raiſe; and after this engage his Prince to demand ſtill farther Sums as his Right, which all Men ſhould be ſenſible were not his Due; I ſay, if the Nation ſhould ever fall under theſe unhappy Circumſtances, they will then find the Excellence of a *free Conſtitution*. The publick Diſcontent,

content, which upon ſuch Occaſions has formerly burſt forth in a Torrent of Blood, of univerſal Confuſion and Deſolation, will make itſelf known only in faint Murmurs, and dutiful general Complaints. The Nation will wait long, before they engage in any deſperate Meaſures, that may endanger a Conſtitution, which they juſtly adore, and from which they confidently expect a ſure, tho' perhaps a dilatory Juſtice upon ſuch an *enormous Offender*.

Theſe are the ineſtimable Advantages of our *preſent happy Settlement*. Let us prize it as we ought. Let us not have the worſe Opinion of the Thing itſelf, becauſe it may, in ſome Inſtances, be abuſed. But let us retain the higheſt Veneration for it. Let us remember how much it is our Right, and let us reſolve to preſerve it untainted and inviolate.

Articles of News extracted from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

Warſaw, July 27. It is adviſed from *Petersbourg*, that *M. Rudomina*, our Envoy Extraordinary, is arrived there, and had an Audience of the Czarina immediately after his Arrival, wherein his Excellency made his Repreſentations in the Name of the Primate and Senate, on the Approach of the *Ruſſian* Troops to the Frontiers of *Poland*. They add, that his Excellency was graciouſly received, from whence we conceive Hopes that her Imperial Majeſty will order her Troops to withdraw. The Primate has received a moſt obliging Letter from the King of *France*, to this Effect. 'His 'moſt Chriſtian Majeſty with Pleaſure obſerves by the Let-'ter of his Serene Highneſs of the 10th of *June* laſt, that 'the Republick expects the ſame Aſſurances of Friendſhip 'from him as were formerly given by his Anceſtors, and 'confirmed by eminent Proofs on divers Occaſions. His 'Majeſty applauds the Primate's Zeal for preſerving the Li-'berties of his Country entire, more eſpecially when his 'Serene Highneſs deſires to enjoy them for ſo commendable 'a Purpoſe, as to let all *Europe* ſee that whatever King the 'Republick ſhall chooſe itſelf, he ſhall be bound to maintain, 'and faithfully execute, the Treaties with neighbouring 'Powers. That theſe Maxims are ſo conformable to the 'Good of his Country and the Tranquillity of the North, 'that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will ſupport them on every 'Occaſion, and make uſe of them for the Baſis of the Pro-'tection of which he has given it in Charge to the Mar-'queſs *de Monti*, his Miniſter, to aſſure the Republick;

'wiſhing

'wiſhing it may pleaſe God to inſpire the *Poles* with the 'Spirit of Union, that their Votes may happily center in 'a Perſon whoſe Sentiments are well known to the Repub-'lick, and whoſe Views aim only at protecting his Coun-'try, and advancing the Holy Catholick Religion, &c.' The Primate takes incredible Pains to compoſe the Publick, and prevent Diſorder at the Election. His Highneſs's pi-ous Endeavours for the Peace of his Country have ſo endea-red him to almoſt all the Nobility, that ſeveral Dyettines have diſpatched Deputies purely to thank him, and aſſure him of their Attachment. The Dyettine of *Cracovia* paſſed over in very good Order. This is the ancienteſt Palatinate of the Kingdom; the Nobility is alſo very numerous. Here they agreed unanimouſly on a Native for Sovereign. We hear from *Poſnania*, that the Dyettine of *Grand Poland* is actually ſitting, and the Oath has been already tendered for excluding a *Foreigner* without Exceptions.

Bury, *July* 27. The High Sheriff, two Grand Juries, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Suf-folk, aſſembled at the Aſſizes at Bury St. Edmund's, una-nimouſly agreed, that Sir Robert Kemp, and Sir Jermyn Davers, Barts. ſhould be their Repreſentatives in Parliament for the enſuing Election, who both voted againſt any fur-ther Extenſion of *Exciſe-Laws*, to the general Satisfaction of the ſaid County.

Lewes, *Aug.* 4, This Day our Horſe Races ended, at which a large Number of Gentlemen in the Country Intereſt were preſent; there was a Meeting of 52 of them at the Star, all Men of Figure, Intereſt, and Eſtate in this County, who unanimouſly deſired John Fuller, Eſq; to appear as a Candidate to repreſent them in the enſuing Parliament; a Gentleman whoſe Abilities and Integrity they before ex-perienced, when ſerved for this County. It was an in-expreſſible Pleaſure to all who have, in Earneſt, the Proſpe-rity of their Country at Heart, to ſee ſo many Gentlemen (laying aſide all former Diſtinctions) ſtrongly united in de-claring their Abhorrence of the *Exciſe-Scheme*, and their Reſolution, to the utmoſt of their Power, to oppoſe thoſe who appeared for it. In Purſuance of which Agreement all preſent heartily engaged to ſupport the Intereſt of Mr. Fagg at Steyning, of Mr. Webſter at Haſtings, of Mr. Yates at Chicheſter, and of Mr. Sergiſon and Mr. Garland at this Borough. The Zeal which was diſcovered on this Occaſion, and which even exceeded the warmeſt of our Wiſhes,

Wiſhes, will, we hope, encourage Gentlemen to exert themſelves for the Service of their Country in other Places.

The following Letter was delivered to the honoured Watkin Williams Wynne, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Denbigh, ſubſcribed by a great Number of Gentlemen, Freeholders, Tradeſmen, and other very ſubſtantial Inhabitants of the ſaid County.

Worthy Sir,

SHould we be ſilent, at this Time of publick and general Returns of Thanks and Acknowledgments made by our Fellow Countrymen, to thoſe worthy and honourable Patriots, their Repreſentatives in Parliament, for that ſtout and generous Oppoſition to the Exciſe-Bill, in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, we ſhould be the moſt ungrateful of Men.---For tho' we are very ſenſible of your unalterable Integrity, Juſtice and Honour; of your ſteady and conſtant Regard for the publick Good and Welfare of your Country; and that no Gentleman will, at all Times, and upon all Occaſions, more firmly, and indefatigably purſue the ſame, were we never ſo undeſerving, unthankful, or ungrateful; yet, Neglect of Duty and Reſpect in us, from Conſiderations of this Kind, would be ſo far from an Excuſe, that it would ſink us into the deeper Ingratitude.---Be pleaſed then, Honoured Sir, to accept of this one publick Act of Thanks and Acknowledgments (not only for this one, bnt every Vote ſince we had the Honour of your Service) from a People that ſhall always be thanking you in their Hearts, and who ſincerely wiſh that all Parts of the Kingdom may always be as well repreſented as the County of Denbigh, and then we doubt not but our Liberties and Properties will be always ſafe in the Hands of ſuch Truſtees, and that, as we have already ſeen *Bribery* and *Corruption* driven out of the *Country* by one honourable Gentleman of the Houſe of Commons, We ſhall, by a cloſe Union and Conjunction of ſuch Patriots, ſoon ſee them driven and forced out of the *Kingdom*.

Extract

Extract from FOG's JOURNAL.

A Remarkable Account of a Squabble amongst a Parcel of Boys.

MR. Fog's last Journal contains the following odd Account of a Squabble among a Crowd of Boys, *communicated to him in a Letter from one of his Correspondents, which is as follows,*

SIR,

GOING to a neighbouring Tavern last Birth-Day Night to drink with my Friends upon a very memorable Occasion, when the whole City was illuminated, I saw at some Distance a Crowd of Boys gathered together, with every one a Club in his Hand, wrangling and disputing with one another.--- As I approached, the Clamour increased, and hearing one of the Boys accusing another with defrauding the King and his Companions of their Due, I had the Curiosity to stop, and listen to know the Meaning of this Upbraiding.

It seems they were going, according to usual Custom, upon Days of Solemnity, or the Arrival of good News, to *collect*, not by way of *Excise*, but *begging* Money for the Bonfire, but could not agree among themselves who should be *Cash-keeper*. The Contest was carried on with great Warmth on both Sides, by which I found that Power is desirable by all Degrees and Ages. I could perceive that the fiercest Contentions and Animosities happen, where *Superiority* and *Interest* go together.--- *Bob* shall be *Cash-keeper*, by G--d, cries one ---No, D--m me, but *Will* shall have the Handling of the *Pence*, says another.--- *Bob* was called a *sly Rogue* by a Third, and *Will* a quarrelsome litigious Fellow, by a Fourth, 'till at length they divided into Parties, and fell into formal Debates, whether their old *Cash-keeper*, *Bob*, should continue in *Place*, who I could perceive sneered and laughed in his Sleeve, because he thought himself Cocksure of a *Majority*.

The Reasons alledged against his Continuance, were chiefly these:

1st, That they suspected, and had cause to believe he did not discharge his Trust as he ought to do, because he never

would give them any Account of the Money expended, altho' they had demanded it.

2dly, That he had given ſeveral of the Boys Two-pence a-piece, and to others a Penny, merely to be on his Side, to the great Diminution of Fire and Faggot, as well as *Healths* to his Majeſty, for which they urged he could not have the Good of his Majeſty really at Heart.

3dly, That he had no more than other Boys at his Entrance into the *Office* of *Caſh-keeper*; but had now finer and greater Variety of *Play-Things* than any *Maſter* in *England*, and infinitely more than ever any of his Predeceſſors were known to have, which they inſiſted could not be acquired, but by *illegal Proceedings*, that is, by applying the publick Money to his own Uſe.

4thly, That he had laid out a great deal of Money in *Squibs*, *Serpents*, and *Crackers*, at improper Times, and when the Honour of the Nation did not at all demand it.

5thly, That he miſapplied the Drink, and ſquandered it away among his own Friends, and was likewiſe laviſh to thoſe of *Foreign Bonfires*, tho' they often inſulted them, and even refuſed to drink Proſperity to the Nation, and down with the Exciſe.

And laſtly, that much Money had been always expended in Faggots, tho' they never had but very ſneaking Fires.

The oppoſite Party, upon this home Charge, urged in *Bob*'s Defence, that he was born of *Whig* Parentage; had always been a ſtrenuous Aſſerter of thoſe Principles; was loyal to his Majeſty, and faithful to his own Intereſt, and that of his Friends; that he had filled the Office of *Caſh-keeper*, to the Satisfaction of his own Party for ſeveral Seaſons, and that in Regard to his Backwardneſs in accounting for the Money laid out for the Current Service, they ſaid, there were many Ways of employing it, which were not proper to be made publick; ſuch as keeping People in Pay to watch the Faggots, that the *Male Contents* might not pillage the Sticks.

As to his giving Money to other Boys, it was anſwered, that *Bob* was juſtifiable in it, and had nothing to fear from that Accuſation, for that he had the Orders of a very conſiderable Neighbour for ſo doing.

It was further alledged in his Favour, that if he had finer *Play-Things* than any of his Predeceſſors, or others, they were not purchaſed with the Society's Money, but were owing to his greater Dexterity in Robbing of Orchards, and ſelling

the

the *Plumbs:* And that if ſome Miſtakes had happened in not well timing the *Squibs* and *Crackers*, he intended all for the Beſt.

That as for the Drink, ſaid to be ſquandered away among thoſe of *Foreign Bonfires*, it was purely done to prevent them kicking out their own *Bonfire*; and that in Reſpect of the former Part of the Charge of diſtributing it among his Friends, they were of Opinion it was excluding him from the Social Virtues, and denying him the common Privilege of his Fellow Subjects, to deprive him of the Liberty to make his own Friends welcome, tho' it was at their Coſt.

And laſtly it was ſtrongly argued, that if he did not make ſuch large *Bonfires* as ſome *Caſh-keepers* had done, it was becauſe he was of a more *peaceable* Diſpoſition, and not for *Mobbing*; adding, it was done to prevent Broils, and that it was for the *Good* of Trade not to put the Nation in a Flame.

This is the Subſtance, as near as I can remember, of the Charge againſt *Bob*, and his Defence; upon which they divided, and the Queſtion being put, it was carried againſt Pilfering *Bob*, by a conſiderable Majority.

Here the prevailing Party triumphed and cryed,
Halloo Boys, halloo Boys---hear the Bells Ring,
Halloo Boys, halloo Boys---God bleſs the King.

Then they hurried poor dejected *Bob* to a Juſtice of Peace, who ordered, upon hearing the Affair, his Mittimus to *Bridewell*, there to beat Hemp 'till he had refunded all his ill-gotten Baubles, and the Money he had clandeſtinely ſunk.

N. B. Strict Charge was given to the Keeper to give him nothing but Bread and Water during his Confinement.

Will, who was a Boy of Reputation, being now inveſted in *Bob*'s Port, they read over a Liſt of all the Loyal and Diſloyal in the Pariſh, according to *Bob*'s Report of them, and proceeded to ſeveral of the Houſes of the *Former* to raiſe their Contributions, when to their great Surprize they were always diſappointed; whereas they were ſucceſsful beyond Expectation with the *Latter*, which, as I underſtood, had been occaſioned by *Bob*'s having, to ſerve ſome *By-end*, unjuſtly miſrepreſented their Characters.

Among the Number of their Refuſals, that which they met with from the *Laureat* was not what leaſt admired them; for inſtead of *Money*, he ſent them his *Ode*, which God knows would but make a *poor Blaze* in Honour of his Majeſty. Indeed

deed they fain would have ſpared it, and with that Deſign tried ſeveral Times to ſing it to ſome Tune; but in vain: Their own Melodious Lines, above cited, came much better off the Tongue, ſo they ſtuck to them, and committed ingenious *Keber*'s Performance, either to the *Flames*, or gave it to a Man that was going by to *light his Pipe*, I do not know exactly whether.

Another of Mr. *Fog*'s Correſpondents ſends him a *Quotation* taken out of *Cambden's Britannia.*

MR. Cambden *in the 42d page of the Quarto Edition of his Work, ſpeaking of the State of this Nation when* Domitian *governed it by a* ſtanding Army, *has the following moſt* remarkable *Words.*

Sic Britannis jugum impoſitum primùm præſidio militum, qui ſemper cum terrore impenderunt incolis, indè Tributo & Vectigali, eoq; nomine Publicanos habere cogebantur; id eſt, Harpyiæ & Hirudines, qui eorum ſanguinem exugerunt, bona publicarunt, & mortuorum nomine tributa exegerunt: Nec legibus ſuis patriis uti permiſſi ſunt, ſed Magiſtratus à populo Romano cum imperio & ſecuribus miſſi, qui jus dicerent Habebant enim provinciæ præſides, prætores, & proconſules; ſingulæ etiam civitates habebant municipales magiſtratus. Prætor conventum ſingulis annis indicebat, & majores lites dirimebat; excelſo in ſuggeſtu ſuperba jura reddebat, ſtipatuleſtoribus virgæ populi tergo, ſecuris ſervicibus intentabantur, & quotannis alium atq; alium dominum ſortiri cogebantur. Nec hoc ſatis, diſcordias inter eos alebant, & quoſdam indulgentius fovebant, ut ipſos ſuæ ſervitutis inſtrumenta haberent.

'Thus by a *ſtanding Army* a Yoke of *Slavery*, is in the 'firſt Place, impoſed upon the *Britiſh* Nation, which before 'was never without Terror hung upon the Necks of its In'habitants; from thence they proceeded to load them with 'Taxes, *Exciſes*, and other intolerable Impoſitions, and obliged them to ſubmit to *Publicans* or *Exciſemen*, who were 'to take an Account of their *Goods* or *Properties*, and who, 'like Harpies or Blood-ſuckers, lived upon the very Life 'and Spirit of the People! They regiſtered all Peoples Eſtates, 'and in the Name or Authority of deceaſed Perſons, they 'exact certain Sums of Money! They will not ſuffer the 'Inhabitants to make uſe of, or plead the ancient Laws of 'their Forefathers; but the *whole Magiſtracy* is eſtabliſhed 'by an arbitrary Power, under the dreadful Apprehenſions

'of

‘ of *Axes* and *Halters*, and thus they manifeſt their own
‘ Laws! Every County or Province hath its governing Offi-
‘ cer, and every City its ruling Magiſtrate. The *Judges*
‘ aſſemble every Term, and put a *Period* (ſuch a Period as
‘ it is) to *Law-Suits*, they being exalted in a lofty Chair or
‘ Seat, declare their *proud* and *arrogant Opinions*, being ſur-
‘ rounded or guarded by a great Number of Bailiffs, At-
‘ tornies, and other ignorant Petty-foggers, where *Rods* (worſe
‘ than Scorpions) are prepared for the *Backs* of the People,
‘ who being diſarmed of all manner of Strength, are for-
‘ ced to ſubmit to their ſharp and ſevere Diſcipline! And
‘ every Year ſome Lord or other eminent Perſon is oblig-
‘ ed to change or ſurrender his Office or Place, or fly his
‘ native Country, or hold up his Hand at their Black Tri-
‘ bunal! But all theſe Things are not ſufficient to ſatisfie cruel
‘ Miniſters! They proceed farther, and make it a principle
‘ Part of their Buſineſs to promote Factions, and encourage
‘ Strifes and Contentions among the Populace; and on ſome
‘ Perſons they beſtow *Penſions* and *Places*, that they may
‘ not want a ſufficient Number of *Tools*, in order to *inſlave*
‘ the whole Nation.

Articles of News extracted from FOG's-JOURNAL.

Preſton, July 27. There never was ſeen at this Place a more ſplendid Appearance of Gentlemen and Ladies than at our laſt Horſe-Races, which ended Yeſterday: Each Night there was a Ball for the Ladies, and an elegant Ordinary was provided each Day for the Gentlemen; but Yeſterday the Company were a little ſurprized at a certain Knight's appearing at their Ordinary, or at any publick Meeting of Gentlemen, he having been one of thoſe who voted in Favour of the *Exciſe-Scheme*: However, after Dinner the Company drank as uſual the following Healths, viz. To the Glorious 204, not forgetting Mr. Sandy's; then to the noble 75; and next, to all the Members of Parliament of this County (*four* excepted) at which the Knight had the *Modeſty* quietly to *withdraw*.

Briſtol, Aug. 4. Our Merchants have advice from Jamaica, that on the 10th of March laſt three of their large Ships were taken by the Spaniſh Guarda Coſtas in the Bay of Honduras, viz. the Somerſet, Sparks; the Iſlington, ------, and the Defence.------

Letters

Letters from Cheſhire ſay, that Mr. Warren of Peyton, Brother-in-Law to the Earl of Cholmondeley, has declined ſtanding as Knight of the Shire for that County; ſo that Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. ſtands alone againſt Mr. Cholmondeley of Vale Royal and Mr. Crew, Jun. The only Objection the Gentlemen of that County make to Sir Robert, is his voting for the *Exciſe*; which is now like to prove *fatal* to his *Election*, but if by his Vote it had been carried, his voting ſo would have proved *fatal* to his *Country*.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

Obſervations on the *Craftſman* of *July* the 28th.

A certain Gentleman's Speech to his Creatures.

MR. Osborne *in his laſt* Journal *has ſome Obſervations on the* Craftſman *of* July *the 28th, and particularly upon a* certain Speech *which Mr.* D'Anvers *aſſures us a* certain Gentleman *made to his* Creatures *upon a late* memorable Occaſion, *and which we inſerted in our* BEE *Number XXIII, Page* 986.

What an *extraordinary* and *unprecedented* way of Talking is this! (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) to call near Three Hundred Members of the Houſe, *Creatures* and *Proſtitutes*; and aſſerting, That every Member was *bribed* before he *voted!* May it not, with much more *Juſtice* and *Reaſon*, be ſuppoſed, that a *certain Gentleman*, not yet a *Miniſter*, ſummoned his Creatures, preſented them with another Liſt, and made the following Speech.

Gentlemen,

'YOU know we have long laboured to deſtroy this *Monſter of Power*, and *inſolent domineering Miniſter*; he has been Proof againſt all our Attacks; he has defied all our *Arts* and *Power*; we could never have deſtroyed this *great Leviathan*, who uſed to laugh at all our Darts and Grapling Irons; but now he has deſtroyed himſelf; *Exciſe* will ſink him; you ſee, we have, by proper Methods, ſet all the Nation againſt him; he is down; and if we follow our Blow, it will be impoſſible he ſhould riſe again, 'till the

'Gene-

‘ General Reſurrection. Let us, therefore, unite firmly, and
‘ Vote for *theſe Men*; (here's a Liſt:) If we carry this Point
‘ and get *a Majority* to enquire into Frauds, we may go fur-
‘ ther, and get a Majority to *impeach* him; for it is very
‘ eaſy to find *plauſible* Materials to *impeach* any Man who
‘ has been ſo long in Power; then is our Buſineſs done,
‘ and our Kingdom come; when you, Sir, ſhall be S-----
‘ of S----; you in the T------y; you in the E------r; you
‘ in the A----y, *&c.* But if we miſcarry in this Point,
‘ which God forbid! then we muſt have recourſe to our old
‘ dull tedious Methods of working him out by *Journals*, *pro-*
‘ *miſing* of Places and Penſions, and by actually diſtributing
‘ large Sums of Money againſt the next E------n; for tho'
‘ *Bribery* and *Corruption* be a *Sin*, and we have loudly ex-
‘ claimed againſt it in *the Man of Sin*, or, Man of Power;
‘ yet we may *bribe* againſt Bribery, and *corrupt* againſt Cor-
‘ ruption; the Welfare of our Country demands it. The
‘ *End* is Good, and *Matt. Prior* has told us,

The End *muſt* juſtify *the* Means;
He only ſins, *who* Ill intends:
If then it is to combat Evil,
'Tis lawful to employ the Devil.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

We are ſo *happy* already, that none but *Mad-men can wiſh* for a *Change.*

AS we are, (ſays Mr. *Freeman* in his Letter to the Publiſher of the *Daily-Courant*) none will be hardy enough to deny that we enjoy, or have it in our Power to enjoy, as much Quiet as is compatible with being under any Government whatever. Our Liberties are at preſent leſs reſtrained, and leſs liable to be reſtrained, than they ever were ſince the *Britons* have been a People. Our Properties are as ſecure as we can deſire them to be, ſince they are liable to no Impoſitions but thoſe which, for the Sake of preſerving them, we lay upon ourſelves. As to religious Matters, we are as unamimous and more at Eaſe in them than any of our Neighbours. To what Purpoſe then ſhould we aim at a *Change*, or at forcing a Removal of thoſe from the Helm,

Helm, who were Patrons of Liberty when out of Power, and who have permitted as much Freedom of Speaking and Writing ſince they have been in it, as was ever exerciſed in any State under Heaven? Or why ſhould we attempt to hoiſt thoſe into Place who are Patriots only from Spite, and who have given us repeated Examples of their Inclination towards Tyranny, whenever they have had a Prince weak enough to liſten to their Inſinuations? Facts are on no Side: Let the Sons of *Britain* judge by them; and there is no Danger of their departing from their Duty, or, which is the ſame Thing, departing from their Intereſt.

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Obſervations on a remarkable Article of News in *Fog*'s Journal.

MR. Walſingham *in his laſt* Free-Briton. *has ſome Obſervations upon a pretty remarkable Article of News in Mr.* Fog's *Journal of the 4th Inſtant, and which the Reader may find in our* BEE, *Number XXIV, Page* 1039.

There is a *certain Point* (ſays Mr. *Walſingham*) which wants ſome Explanation, it having raiſed various Speculations. You give us, Mr. *Fog*, in your laſt Journal, a Panegyrick on *Engliſh* Horſes. You ſay, that '*Engliſh Horſes* are 'known to be *very fleet*, and *ſome* GENTLEMEN may ſoon 'have Uſe for ſuch to carry them from a *Danger*, they 'never met with at *any* REVIEW.'

Theſe are your Words. What now may they mean? Who are theſe *Gentlemen* to whom ſuch *fleet Horſes* will be of ſuch *Uſe* for their Eſcape? What *Danger* is likely to happen to ſuch Gentlemen, which they never met with at a REVIEW?

I muſt own I have racked my poor Brains ever ſince *Saturday*, and been kept awake theſe *three Nights*, to find out the Meaning. That Word *Danger*, which you make Uſe of, is as myſterious as the Word *Blow* in *Guido Vaux*'s Letter; and, to be ſure, is ſome Hint to a Friend, that he provide himſelf with a *ſwift Horſe*, for a ſeaſonable Eſcape out of this Country. Lord! who can this be? I remember B--------KE dreaming of Halters, when he *firſt* came into the Kingdom after his Attainder; and he was no ſooner

from

come into it, but he fled out of it with no ſmall Precipitation, leſt he ſhould be ſent up *Holborn-Hill* with the King's *Pardon in his Pocket*, whilſt the Act of Attainder remained untouched by any Act of Parliament: But, ſurely, that *worthy Patriot's* Fears are long ſince over, and he is ſo far from being apprehenſive of Danger to his own Neck, that he hath for ſeveral Years paſt thought himſelf at Liberty to *purſue the Life* of that very Miniſter, who *ſaved him from the Juſtice of his Country.*

Who then are we to underſtand as wanting *fleet Horſes, to ſave them from a* Danger *which they never met with at a* REVIEW? It cannot be *Civil Officers*, who never are concerned in the *Reviews* of *Military Appearances.* It cannot be the *Gentlemen of the Army*, whoſe *Bravery* was never ſuſpected, and whoſe *Fidelity* to their Country hath never given them any Occaſion for ſo *ignominous* a Part, as Flight from the Kingdom. They are the *Soldiers of the People*; they ſtand in the *Service*, and depend on the *Subſidies of the People:* But whether our *Repreſentatives* maintain or reduce them, as to the *Wiſdom of Parliament* ſhall ſeem moſt conducive to the publick Safety, I know of no Occaſion which they can have to *fly from their Country*; and I am moſt ſure, they will never fly before its Enemies either *Abroad* or *at Home.*

If then the *Civil Officers* cannot be concerned in *Reviews*, and therefore it cannot be deſcribed as flying from a *greater Danger*, than they ever met with at Reviews, *where they have no Concern:* If likewiſe our *brave* Military *Officers* can neither be ſuſpected or tempted to fly from any Danger, which can threaten either them or their Country, who is it that we are to look on as *threatened with Danger*, beyond any *which they have met* with *at a* REVIEW? It can neither be the *Clergy*, nor the *Lawyers*, nor the *Army*, nor *Miniſters of* State, nor even *S---- S---- Directors:* Is it then the *K-----*, and the *Princes of his illuſtrious Family?* Are theſe the *Gentlemen who may* ſoon *want* fleet Horſes *to carry them from a* Danger, *which they never met with at any* REVIEW?

I have heard ſome Perſons gravely affirm, that all the Warmth and Rage of Party againſt the *preſent Adminiſtration*, was really directed againſt the *Foundations of our Eſtabliſhment.* Is FOG too of this Opinion? Is the Man that mourns over the Removal of *L---ds* from Employments, and ſorrows in the Diſgrace of thoſe who *once* ſerved and ſupported the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*; is this Man of Opinion, that the K--- and his Children muſt provide themſelves

ſelves fleet Horſes, to eſcape a Danger worſe than thoſe which they have met with at a Review?

If I had ſaid, that the *Jacobite Cauſe* was ſo flouriſhing as to threaten the Throne, what an Exclamation would have been raiſed againſt me! Yet here is my *ſagacious* Brother FOG denouncing the approaching Demolition of the Miniſtry: And then,--- ay, what then?--- Why then the *K--- and his Children* muſt provide themſelves *fleet Horſes*, to ride away from *a Danger* worſe than thoſe which they ever met with *at any Review*!

Is the *Quaker* and *Presbyterian* taken into the *Churchman's Boſom*, becauſe they have helped to promote this Cauſe, the Cauſe of *Driving the* K--- *out of this Country?* No: They will abhor ſuch *a Cauſe*, and *the Help* which hath been given it, aſſured as they are in the Words of this Writer, which can never be too much admired, or repeated, that *they are to have their* THROATS cut, *becauſe they ſay their* Prayers *without a* Common Prayer-Book.

If this is the End of *attacking the Adminiſtration*, namely, to *drive the* K--- *out of his Dominions*, and overturn the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*; if it ſtands confeſſed by FOG *Himſelf*, that the *Change of the* preſent *Miniſtry* muſt involve the K--- in ſo great *Danger*, as to make the *fleeteſt Horſe*, he can find, neceſſary to the Preſervation of his ſacred Perſon, I am one of thoſe who ſhall always think, that too much cannot be done to ſupport that Adminiſtration, whoſe Being ſtands declared by Enemies, both of their Sovereign and of themſelves, to be eſſential to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and to the *Liberties of Britain.*

To the Authors of the BEE.

GENTLEMEN,

THO' the Subject of this Letter is of ſuch a Nature, as does not ſeem to fall immediately under your Cognizance, yet I flatter myſelf from that Spirit *of* Candour *and* Generoſity, *which appears in your Writings, that you will not deny me all the Aſſiſtance you can give me under my preſent Circumſtances. My* Caſe *in ſhort is this.*

I am the Father of two Daughters, who, 'till now, I ever looked upon as my greateſt Worldly Happineſs: I am confident that all who know me will allow I am neither of a churliſh *or a* nig-

gardly

gardly Diſpoſition. *I have taken the utmoſt* Care, *and thought no* Expence *too great, in the Education of my Children. At the ſame time I have it in my Power to give them ſuch* Fortunes, *that if they Marry upon an* equal *Foot, I may reaſonably expect to ſee them live handſomely in the World. The Hopes of ſeeing them do ſo has been my utmoſt Ambition, and the only Comfort and Support I propoſed to myſelf under the Infirmities of Old-Age.*

Think, Gentlemen, (eſpecially if any of you are Fathers*) how great muſt be my Affliction after all this, to ſee one of my Daughters determined to fling herſelf away upon a* poor, *and what is ſtill infinitely* worſe, *upon a very* worthleſs *Fellow! to ſee her neglect the* Advice, *and deſpiſe the* Commands *of a tender Father whoſe only Aim is her* Happineſs!

The Manner after which this worthleſs Fellow *has robbed me of the* Duty *and* Affection *of my Daughter, has ſomething in it which, without fearing to uſe too harſh a Word, I think I may term extreamly* BASE. *I took his Brother into my Houſe, and without receiving or expecting any* Reward, *did him all the* Services *that lay in my Power. The Fellow I complain of, under the ſpecious Pretence of viſiting his Brother, frequented my Houſe, 'till at laſt he found Opportunities of debauching the Affections of my Daughter; and* this *it ſeems is the* Reward *he deſigns for all my* Services *to his* Family. *I could mention ſome other Circumſtances, which all aggravate his* Crime; *but I can dwell no longer on the melancholly Subject.*

O Gentlemen! help me, if poſſible, to ſave my dear Child; *for ſo (in ſpite of her cruel Behaviour towards me) my* breaking Heart *tells me I muſt* ſtill *call her,*

Auguſt 10, 1733. *I am, &c.*

The preceding Letter ſo truly paints the *Affection* of a *Father*, and has ſo many *natural* and *unaffected* Strokes of *Paſſion*, that we are fully perſuaded it was occaſioned by the melancholly Story it gives an Account of. If the *young Lady*, who is the Subject of it, does but read her Father's *Letter* to us, we ſhould imagine that we need add nothing *more* to perſuade her to be *kind* to *herſelf*, and *juſt* to *him*. What relates to the Article of *Marriage* between *young People* and their *Parents*, has been long ſince ſettled. We think it has been univerſally agreed by all *reaſonable* Men, that a Parent ought not to *force* the *Inclination* of his Children, nor they to *diſpoſe* of themſelves without his *Conſent*. The great Monſieur

Monſieur *Bayle* obſerves very juſtly upon this Head, that a *Man of Honour* would ſcorn to aim at enriching himſelf, by depriving a *Father* of that *Power*, which both *divine* and *human Laws* have thought proper to give him over his own Children. *A Man of Merit* (ſays Monſieur *Bayle*) *ſeldom raiſes himſelf by ſtealing a Fortune: On the contrary, they are generally ſpeaking the moſt worthleſs Men, who make it their Buſineſs to wheedle a young Woman out of her Senſes, and to make her fancy that every little Triſle which happens to diſguſt her, is a ſufficient Excuſe for her diſpoſing of herſelf without the Conſent of her Parents.*

But beſides all this, the *Caſe* ſtated in the unhappy Gentleman's Letter, who applies to us, has ſome *particular Circumſtances* in it which ſpeak a moſt *flagrant Ingratitude:* now the *Power* which the Laws of *England* give a *Husband* over his *Wife*, is much *greater* than we believe moſt young Women are *aware* of, when they enter into the State of *Matrimony:* and thus much at leaſt is certain, that none but a *Mad-Woman* would put her *Perſon* in the Power of a *Man* who has given the World *any* Room to think, that his *Conſcience* will allow him to break thro' all the *Ties* of *Gratitude* and *Honour*.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home Ports, *from* Wedneſday, Aug. *the* 8*th*, *to* Tueſday, Aug. *the* 14*th*, *both Days incluſive*; *deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Dublin, July 21. On the 20th *arrived* the Endeavour of Boſton with Rum from Antigua; the Diligence of Wells from Rotterdam; the Owner's Endeavour with Wool, Iron, and Indigo, from Bilbao; the Helena Maria from Riga; on the 21ſt the Benjamin and Sarah of and from Boſton with Rum, Staves, and Train-Oil. *Sailed* the Ruſſel of London with Linen Cloth for Madeira, &c. the Bacchus of and for Antigua with Beef, Pork, and Herrings; the Kinſale with Butter and Candles for Bourdeaux; and the Succeſs with Linen Cloth and Calve Skins for London. Wind W. S. W.

Portſmouth, Aug. 6. Since my laſt *ſailed* the Thomas and Suſannah, Joſeph Hill, for Oſtend, with Salt from Trappani. *Remain* ſtill his Majeſty's Ships as formerly mentioned. Wind W.

Deal, Aug. 6. Since my laſt *arrived* the Walpole, Bodham, the Greenwich, Bookey, the Grantham, Hales, and the Marlborough, Hunt

Hunt, from Eaſt-India; the Norway Merchant, Waugh, from the Iſle of May for the North; the Providence, Hubbard, from Oporto; the Britannia, Wickham, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Revolution, Johns, and the Richmond, Whitehead, from Antigua. *Remain* Figueira Merchant, Woodrop, for Newfoundland; the Otley, Beach, for St. Chriſtopher's; the Swan, Ellis, for Oporto; the Patience, Bowles, for Genoa; the Thomas and George, Drewry, from Lynn for Liſbon; the Nancy, Nichols, for Liverpool; and the Norway Merchant; but the King of Portugal, Hughs, for Liſbon, and Bremen Poſt, Bowles, for Topſham, *ſailed* this Morning Weſtward. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, Aug. 6. *Arrived* the Apollo, Tobin, from St Chriſtopher's; the Priſcilla, Rhimes, and the Robert, Palliſter, from Barbadoes; the Tendering, Hall, from Smyrna; the Society, Redwood, from Oſtend; the Charming Sukey, Daviſon, from Maryland; the Providence, Hubbard, from Oporto; the Aſſiento, Pearce, from Buenos Ayres; the Amelia, Brooks, from Jamaica; the Wiltſhire, Naylor, from Nevis; and the Proſperous John, Burton, from Havre de Grace.

Plymouth, Aug. 5. *Arrived* the Londonderry, Kilpatrick, from Stockholm.

Cowes, Aug. 6. *arrived* the Wando, Cartmell, from Carolina.

Weymouth, Aug. 6. Since my laſt *came to an Anchor* in Portland Road, the Defiance of Chepſtoe, Brabant, from London for Briſtol; the Seven-Siſters of Dover, Winter, from London for Bourdeaux; the Hannibal of and from London, Townſend, for Cadiz; the Betty of and from London, Legard, for Liſbon with Wheat; the Sarah and Elizabeth from Hull, ——— Maſter, from Dantzick for Briſtol; the John and Elizabeth of and for Bridgewater from Koningſburg with Linſeed; the Neptune of and from London, Peppercorn, for Figueira; the Friendſhip of and for Topſham from Norway with Deals. Wind S. W.

Deal, Aug. 7. The Figueira Merchant is *ſailed* for Newfoundland. *Remain* the Otley, Beach, for St. Chriſtopher's; the Swan, Ellis, for Oporto; the Patience, Bowles, for Genoa; the Greyhound, Chriſtian, for Jamaica; the Nancy, Pemberton, for Liverpool. *Arrived* the Princeſs of Brazil, Veale, from Liſbon; the Charles Blanket, from Jamaica; the Cleveland, Jones, from the Iſle of May; the Pelican, Parker, from Montſerrat; and the Halwell, Brooks, from Virginia. The 31ſt of May the Ruby, Small, *ſailed* from Bonaveſta for St. Jago. Wind S. S. W.

Graveſend, Aug. 7. *Arrived* the Walpole, Charles Bodham the Naſſau, William Hutchinſon, the Marlborough, Thomas Hunt, the Greenwich, Matthew Bookey; and the Grantham, Henry Hale, from Eaſt-India; the Princeſs Amelia, Henry Fiſher, from Buenos Ayres; the Tankerville Sloop, Henry Smith, from Liſbon; the Two Brothers, William Bucaut, from Guernſey; the Anne, Robert Brooke, from Cadiz; the Portſmouth, Samuel Waterhouſe, the James, Alexander Keith, and the Britannia, Benj. Wickham, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Dove, Martin Boaſe, faom Santa Cruz; the

Charming

Charming Betty, —— Eggleſton, from Nevis; the Tiverton Merchant, James Finney, and the Amelia, Daniel Herbert, from Barbadoes; the John, Adam Cooper, from New-England (the Revolution, Bennet Johns, and the Richmond, Gilbert Whitehead, from Antigua; the Joſeph, John Nathan Rowe; the Morant, William Higgins; and the Loyal Charles, Benj. Way, from Jamaica.

Graveſend, Aug. 8. *Arrived* the Johannes, Jochim Beckman; and the Lady Margaret, Carſten Witt, both from Hamburgh; where the Golden Hart, Matthew Schnering, and the Hamburgh Packet, John Mitchel, were *arrived* from London.

Biddeford, Aug. 5. *Arrived* the Faulcon, Marſh, from Virginia.

Poole, Aug. 6. *Arrived* the Hopewell, Wiſe, from Newfoundland.

Deal, Aug. 8. All the Outward-bound *ſailed* this Morning Weſtward; with the Weſtmoreland, Shanks, for Leghorn; the Elizabeth and Anne, Hurt, for Madeira and Barbary. *Came in* the Loweſtoff Man of War from the Eaſtward, and *remains*. *Arrived* the Mahitabel, Henderſon, from St. Criſtopher's; the Tring, Damello, from Oporto; and the Barbadoes Factor, Fell, from Barbadoes. She came away the 30th of June, and was to be followed the next Day by the William and James, King; the Hothersall, Hutchinſon; the Endeavovr, Green; and the Mary's Rein, Jervois.

Graveſend, Aug. 8. *Arrived* the Hopewell, Thomas Ferguſon, from Oporto; the ——— Increaſe, John Stafford, from Stetin; the Society, John Redwood, from Malaga; the Three Siſters, Chriſtopher Grindall, from Maryland; the Abraham, Daniel Lawſon, from South-Barbary; the Robert, Michael Palliſter, from Barbadoes; the Liberty and Property, John Meake, from Norway; and the Weſt, Powell Browne, from Calais.

Graveſend, Aug. 9. *Arrived* the Dove, Thomas Daviſon, from Lisbon. *The Jane, John Bond, from Cadiz, arrived at Oporto the 27th ult. N. S.*

Liverpool, Aug. 7. *Arrived* the Unity, Maſhiter, from Antigua; the Succeſſion, Tyrer, from Dantzick; and the Eleanor and Elizabeth, Brooks, from Gottenburgh.

Cowes, Aug. 8. On the 4th *came in* the Winter, Davis, from Dram, for Briſtol; the Endeavour, Bourain, from London for Lisbon; the St. Peter, Knudſon, from Chriſtianſand; and the Chatfield and Jolliff, Chatfield, from North Bergen, for Pool; on the 5th the Wando, Cartmell from South-Carolina. On the 6th *ſailed* the Chatfield and Jolliff, Chatfield, for Pool.

Southampton, Aug. 8. Since my laſt *came in* the Two Mary's of this Place, Goriton, from Guernſey; the Jane, of and from Guernſey; Pitton; and the Parnella, of and from Chriſtianſand, Knudſon. *Sailed* the George and Jane, of and for Guernſey, Allez; St. Hilary, of and for Jerſey, Mayner; the Endeavour of this Place, Parker, the John and Mary of Topſham, Wills, and the Endeavour of Southhampton, Lake, all three for Lisbon.

Dover Aug. 9. *Remains* his Majeſty's Ship the Loweſtoff. Several Ships *put back* laſt Night, but ſome are *ſailed* again. *Remain* the Elizabeth,

zabeth, Duce, for Barbadoes; the Burton, Paddiſon, for Lisbon; the Elizabeth and Anne, Hurt, for Lisbon, Madeira, and Barbary; the Endeavour, Hartley, for Malaga; and the Weſtmoreland, Shanks, for Leghorn, This Morning *arrived* the Menabella, Blake, from Lisbon; the Prince William, Banks, from Lamatt; the St. Leger, Bray, from the Streights; and the Vertuous Grace, Brown, from Jamaica. Wind W.

Graveſend, Aug. 9. *Arrived* the Richard and Sarah, Tho. Watſon, from Norway; the Princeſs of Brazil, Richard Veal, from Lisbon; the Pelican, Richard Parker, from Montſerrat; and the Charles, Stephen Blanket, from Jamaica.

Deal, Aug 10. *Remain* his Majeſty's Ships the Succeſs and Loweſtoff; the Elizabeth, Duce, for Barbadoes; the Burton, Paddiſon, for Lisbon; the Elizabeth and Anne, Hurt, for Lisbon, Madeira and Barbary; the Endeavour, Hartley, for Malaga; the Weſtmoreland, Shanks, for Leghorn; the Prince William, Banks, from Lamatt; and the St. Leger, Bray, from the Streights for ———; the Dodſon Gally, Rumbal, from Gibraltar for Amſterdam; the Hydra, Sherwel, from Hamburgh for ———; the Elizabeth and Anne, Martin, from Amſterdam for Cork; he ſpoke with the Magdalen, Bailey, on Wedneſday at five o'Clock, Wind W. S. W. about 12 Leagues from the South Foreland, bound for Amſterdam, from St. Euſtacia, and all well on board P. S. The Outward-bound are all getting ready to ſail. Wind S E.

Deal, Aug. 11. *Remain* his Majeſty's Ships Loweſtoff and Succeſs; the Prince William, Banks, from Lamatt; the Dodſon Gally, Rumbal, from Gibraltar for Amſterdam; the St. Leger, Bray, from the Streights. *Came down* and *ſailed* directly, the Charming Betty, Ball, for Penſilvania; the Content, Corniſh, from Hamburgh for Cadiz. Yeſterday a Brigantine from Lisbon, for Stockdon, got foul on the Goodwin Sands, but by the Aſſiſtance of our Boats, got ſafe off. Wind E. N. E.

Graveſend, Aug. 10. *Arrived* the Anne, John Scott, the William and Deborah, John Story, the John and Heſter, Robert Fowler, and the James and Matthew, Matthew Gelieu, from Norway; the Betty, Jacob Pearſon, from Koningsburgh; the Carteret, John de Carteret, from St. Malo's; the St. John, John Tibow, from Newport; the Sedgwick, Francis Harman, the Patience, John Coats, and the Henry, James Huſton, from Narva; the Tring Gally, Rich. du Mello, from Oporto; the St. Michael, John Delang, from Newport; and the Hare, Jonathan Baker, from Lisbon.

Graveſend, Aug. 11. *Arrived* the Henry, William Sedman, from Stockholm; the Supply, Charles Sollett, from Narva; the William, Thomas Tilmouth, from Stetin; the Fir-Tree, Robert Readhead, from Norway; the Infant Duke, Richard Webb; from Oſtend; the Mary, Humphry Gilby, from Dieppe; the Barbadoes Factor, Thomas Fell, from Barbadoes; the Mahitabel, John Henderſon, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Virtuous Grace, Richard Browne, from Jamaica; the Hatwell, Chriſtopher Brooks, from Virginia; the Sea-Nymph, John Matſon, from Maryland; and the Minabella, Matthew

Matthew Blake, from Lisbon, where the Dolphin Man of War, Capt. Philip Vincent, from Alicant, was *arrived*. The Hope, John Quirke, was ſold to the Portugueſe at Lisbon. The Congreſs, Iſaac Clemens, was freighted for Rio de Joneiro. The Shark, Thomas Parkins, *ſailed* from thence for Amſterdam the 8th ult. and the Neptune, Thomas Godlee, the 12th for Leghorn.

Falmouth, *Aug.* 9. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Eagle Packet, Tonkin, for Corunna; as alſo the Outward-bound formerly mentioned. Wind N. W.

Dartmouth, *Aug.* 10. This Day *came in* the Algrave of London, Olding, from Faro for Rotterdam; and the Canary Merchant, Grover, of and for London, from Cheſter.

Liverpool, *Aug.* 10. *Arrived* the Stanage, Hill, and the Mary, Halliburton, both from Jamaica.

Lancaſter, *Aug.* 10. *Arrived* the Globe, Thompſon, from St. Chriſtopher's.

Exon, *Aug.* 10. Since my laſt *arrived* the Golden-Fleece, Beſt, from Lisbon; the St. Joſeph, Watts, from Cadiz; the Friendſhip, Biſhop, and the Rebecca, Brown, from Amſterdam. *Sailed* the Swallow, Jenkinſon, for Newfoundland.

Briſtol, *Aug.* 11. *Arrived* the Reſolution, Boon, from Cadiz; and the Mary, Gere, from New-England. The Henry, Rowles, from Africa, is *arrived* at Jamaica; and at Cork the Induſtry, Hall, from Tripoli; and the Torbay, Truin, for New-England.

Cowes, *Aug.* 11. On the 10th *ſailed* the Winter, Davis, for Briſtol, from Norway; the Endeavour, Boutain, for Lisbon; and the Pearl, Chapman, for Portugal, both from London; and the Edward and Mary, Ely, for Dublin, from Shoreham.

Hull, *Aug.* 11. *Arrived* the Providence, Forſter, from Gottenburgh; the George and Margaret, Porter, from Stockholm; the Providence, Leavens, from Hamburgh; the Induſtry, Middleburgh, from Norway; the Friend's Adventure, Saunderſon, from Riga; and the William and Mary, Wright, from Dantzick.

Portſmouth, *Aug.* 11. Yeſterday *came in* the Porchwood of this Place, Barnes, from North Bergen, for Orders. *Came to* Spithead the Anna Catherina, Anderſon, from Mandell; and the Mary, of and from Arundel, Olſon, both with Deal, &c. for a Market.

Portſmouth, *Aug.* 12. This Morning *arrived* the Endeavour Pink, Cornel. Hartley Maſter, from London, laden with Staves, bound to Malaga; the Eliazbeth and Anne, John Hurt Maſter, from London, laden with Rice and Wheat, bound for Lisbon; alſo the Peggy, Matthew Abbat Maſter, from Sunderland, with Coals for a Market; and Yeſterday *ſailed* out the John and Thomas Sloop, John Henning, from Dartmouth, with Wheat, for London. Strong Gales at W. S. W.

Dover, *Aug.* 12. *Came in* the Antilope, Eyre, from Hamburgh, for the Canaries. *Sailed* the Katherine, Vatar, for New York; the Charming Betty, Broad, and the Greyhound, Chriſtian, for Lisbon; the Elizabeth, Davy, and the Speedwell, Wallis, for Amſterdam. The Batchelor's Adventure, Slater, from Lisbon; and the ——,

Peter

Peter Tonkin, from Genoa, are *arrived* at Hamburgh. Wind S. W.

Deal, Aug. 12. His Majesty's Ship Lowestoff is *sailed* for the Nore, and the Dodson Galley is preparing to sail for Holland, and the St. Legar, Bray, for Ostend. *Remain* the Success Man of War, and the Prince William, Banks, from Lamatt. Yesterday *came down* and *sailed* the Goodfellow, Saunders, for Leghorn; and the Diana, Blake, for Lisbon. Wind S. W.

Gravesend, Aug. 12. *Arrived* the Dolphin, Joseph Raven, and the Good St. Matthew, Christopher Gooding, from Dantzick; the Olive Branch, Will. Long, and the Bear Key Factor, Christoper Masterman, from Stockholm; the True Love, John Petch, and the Constant, Hay Harson, from Riga; the Prince Frederick, ——— Grey, the Fenwick, Thomas Story, and the Assistance, Thomas Cotterel, from Narva; the Loyal Judith, Atkins Coultis, and the Margaret, James Orm, from Gottenburgh; the St. Quintin, Wm. Canham, the Oldner, Daniel Bowel, and the Blessing, Henry Hall, from Norway; the Chandos Sloop, Tobias Jewers, and the Mary, John Hutton, from Rotterdam; and the Heningham Castle, Edward Jones, from Antigua.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

CArdinal *de Fleury*, and Mr. *Dangervilliers*, Minister of War, having paid a Visit to the Marshal, Duke of *Berwick*, at his Castle of *Fitz-James*, first gave Occasion to the Report of the King's having pitched upon him to command his Troops upon the *Rhine*; And his sudden Departure since, from *Paris* for *Metz*, on the 17th Instant, has confirmed this Report. It is said his Majesty has given him the Command of all his Forces between, and on the *Maes* and the *Rhine*. A great Number of Surgeons who are appointed to attend the Hospitals on the *Rhine*, having been dispatched thither with all Expedition, gives Room to think the Army in those Parts will soon enter upon Action.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

THE *States* of *Holland* will continue their Sessions a Week longer than they at first Designed; and in that Time, it is thought, they will come to some final Resolutions on

the Affairs they have under their Conſideration, as well with Regard to Peace or War, as the Demand of the Prince of *Orange*.

The Council of State has ordered ſix Batallions to reinforce the Gariſons of *Maeſtricht*, *Breda*, and *Bergen-op-zoom*.

It is now ſaid, that the Prince of *Orange* has fixed his Departure for *London* the latter End of this Month.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE Arrival of the *French* Squadron, commanded by the Chevalier *de Luynes*, from *Toulon*, at *Cadiz*, under the Pretext of Re-victualling, has given Occaſion to ſeveral Speculations; but the real Deſign he is going upon, remains a Secret: Some indeed will have it, he is only to take in ſome Refreſhments, and then make the beſt of his Courſe for *Breſt*, but others ſeem perſuaded he would not have put into *Cadiz*, on ſo ſlight an Occaſion.

Don Blas de Lizo, who commands ſix *Spaniſh* Men of War in the *Levant*, is returned with them to *Malaga*, where he is like to lye for want of Men, above 400 having died on Board, and much the greater Part of the Remainder lying Sick in the Hoſpitals on Shore.

ROME *and* ITALY.

AT length the Valet de Chambre whom Cardinal *Coſcia* had ſent to *Naples*, is returned to *Rome*; but whether he has ſucceeded in procuring a Sum of Money from the Ducheſs of *Coſcia*, the Cardinal's Siſter-in-Law, towards diſcharging Part of the Fines, laid upon him by the Congregation *Super nonnullis*, is not yet known. In the mean Time the *Pope* ſeems more mercifully inclined, and it is thought will be eaſily induced to Mitigate this Prelate's Sentence, if the Congregation, whom he has reſolved firſt to Conſult, ſhould not diſſuade him from it.

The Senate of *Genoa* has received Letters from *Signor Pallavocini* from *Corſica*, in which he adviſes, that having cauſed ſome of the moſt ſeditious of that Iſland to be ſecured, the reſt begin to ſhew a willingneſs to ſubmit to the new Form of Government; and that the Inhabitants of *San Polegrino* and *Conte* having ſhewn the greateſt Backwardneſs he had ſent 1500 thither to reduce them to their Duty.

GER-

GERMANY.

THE *Saxon* Troops, being provided with a good Train of Artillery, were ordered to meet at the Place of their General Rendezvous on the 10th Inſtant, that they may be in a Readineſs to march into *Poland* on the firſt Notice. The Elector of *Saxony* has agreed to let the *Emperor* have 30000 Men of his Troops, beſides the 6000, he is obliged by Treaty to furniſh at his own Charge, to enable him the better to carry on the Deſigns they have jointly in View. The other Articles of the Treaty lately concluded between his *Imperial* Majeſty and the *Elector*, are ſaid to be, that the latter ſhall Guaranty the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and that, in return, the Emperor ſhall give up his Pretenſions to the Biſhopricks of *Naumburg*, *Mersburg*, and *Meiſſen*, and conſent that they ſhall remain for ever annexed to the Houſe of *Saxony*. It is however hardly to be believed, that the Elector ſhould give up his Claims, in right of the eldeſt *Joſephine* Archdutcheſs, for the undiſturbed Liberty of wearing a Feather in his Cap, which he wears already; eſpecially if the Report be true, that the Emperor has offered the *Netherlands* to the Elector of *Bavaria*, in Lieu of his Claim in Right of the youngeſt *Joſephine* Archdutcheſs.

We are adviſed from *Vienna*, that his Imperial Majeſty has expreſſed very little Satisfaction at the Primate of *Poland*'s Anſwer to his laſt Declaration. The Imperialiſts are preparing to form another Camp in *Bohemia*, which will conſiſt of 25000 Men, chiefly Troops out of *Hungary*, and are to be in a Readineſs to march whitherſoever Occaſion ſhall require.

Notwithſtanding the frequent Reports of the King of *Pruſſia*'s having declared, in the preſent Situation of Affairs, in Favour of the Emperor's Views, it can hardly be imagined, that he will act ſo contrary to his apparent Intereſt, to contribute towards ſetting the Crown of *Poland* on the Elector of *Saxony*'s Head; and beſides, it is confidently reported, that *France* has made him ſuch Offers to engage him, at leaſt, to a *Neutrality*, as will hardly be refuſed.

The *French* Troops continue their March from all Parts towards *Alſatia*, where they will form a Body of 180 Battallions, and 80 Squadrons, by the beginning of next Month.

The

The Duke of *Mecklenburg* continues as Obſtinate as ever in oppoſing the Execution of the Imperial Decrees.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE Diettine of *Cracow*, the ancienteſt Palatinate of the Kingdom, and thoſe of *Great Poland*, have been held without any *Diſorder*, their Reſolutions having been *unanimous* for the Excluſion of FOREIGNERS. At the Diettine of *Plocko*, there had like to have been a Diſturbance, which might have proved fatal. Upon an Information given that the Biſhop, and Caſtelain, were forming a Party againſt the Reſolutions, taken in the late Diet of Convocation, the whole Aſſembly cried out, *Cut them in Pieces*; and this Reſolution was no ſooner taken, than it had been Executed, had not one of the Canons of the Church, in which they were aſſembled, appeaſed their Rage by expoſing the *Venerabile*. The Primate has returned an Anſwer to the Emperor's laſt Declaration, in very artful Terms.

The *Ruſſian* Troops to the Number of 40000, or, as ſome Accounts ſay, 60000 Men, have paſſed the *Duna*, and are in full March, in three Columns, to the Frontiers of *Lithuania*. They are to act purſuant to what Orders they ſhall receive from Count *Leuwold*, who is returned to *Warſaw*. The *Ruſſian* Fleet, which is augmented with five Men of War more, has received expreſs Orders to oppoſe any Deſcent on the Coaſt of *Dantzick*, if attempted by any Foreign Squadron whatſoever.

A Treaty of Defenſive Alliance is concluded between the *Czarina*, and the King of *Denmark*.

The *Poliſh* Miniſter, Mr. *Rudomina*, is arrived at *Peterſburg*, and had immediate Audience of the *Czarina*. His Repreſentations were very urgent againſt the March of the *Ruſſian* Troops, but with what ſucceſs they will be attended is yet uncertain. It is however ſaid, that his Reception was very gracious, and he appears, at leaſt, very Sanguine in his Hopes.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE common People at *Conſtantinople* begin to be very uneaſy, ſince the loſs of *Babylon*, and the ill Situation of the *Turkiſh* Affairs in *Perſia*, has bred ſuch a general Diſcontent, that the *Grand Signor* has, not without Reaſon,

ſon, been apprehenſive of a *Revolt*, which might be *fatal*. To calm the Minds of the Populace, he has been obliged to *eaſe* them in their *Taxes*, and to gain the Janizaries (of whom he has taken 4000 into the *Seraglio*, for his better Security) he has augmented their Pay.

The meaner ſort of People at *Algiers* are under the ſame Diſcontent) as well on Account of the great Loſſes they have lately ſuſtained, as the heavy *Taxes* they are burdened with by their Government; inſomuch that it is generally believed, if the *Spaniards* ſhould attack that Place with Vigour, they would meet with very little Reſiſtance, and perhaps the Inhabitants might open their Gates to them, to be revenged of the *Oppreſſors*.

The *Ruſſians*, under the Command of the Prince of *Heſſe-Homburg*, have had an Engagement with a Body of *Tartars*, who were endeavouring to force a Paſſage thro' the Muſcovite Territories into *Perſia*, in which Action the *Tartars* were defeated, and obliged to return the Way they came.

DOMESTICK OCCURENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, Auguſt 14. Laſt Saturday Night died at his Seat at Longford in Derbyſhire, the Hon. Edward Coke, Eſq; Brother to the Right Hon. the Lord Lovell, much regretted by all who had the Honour of his Acquaintance: His Eſtate of about 4000 l. per Annum devolves to his Brother Robert Coke, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain to her Majeſty, lately married to the Lady Jane Holt, Siſter to his Grace the late Duke of Wharton.

We hear, that at the Meeting of Gentlemen, Clergymen and Freeholders, &c. at Maidſtone, on Thurſday laſt, it was reſolved to put up the Right Hon. the Lord Vane, to join Intereſt with Sir Edward Dering, Bart. as Candidate for the County of Kent at the next Election.

Laſt Wedneſday the Right Hon. the Lord Bathurſt, the Hon. Benjamin

jamin Bathurſt, Eſq; his Lordſhip's Son, and Thomas Cheſter, Eſq; were upon the Tolzey at Briſtol, making their Intereſt among the Freeholders of the County of Glouceſter, the two Latter having declared their Intention to ſtand Candidates for the ſaid County at the next Election, and that they will not agree to any Compromiſe as has been reported.

On Friday laſt Mr. Peters, an Attorney at Law in Bartholomew Lane, was married to Miſs Taverner, Daughter of Mr. Taverner, an eminent Scrivenor of the ſame Place.

On Monday next a Match at Cricket will be played on Ealing Common for 50l. play or pay, betwixt the Gentlemen of Ealing and Acton, and thoſe of London.

We are credibly informed, that the Hon. John Scrope, Eſq; one of the preſent Repreſentatives, and Recorder of Briſtol, intends to ſtand Candidate again for that City at the enſuing Election.

On Sundy Evening a Helper in one of the Stables at Hyde-Park-Corner, hanged himſelf in the middle Park; but was happily diſcovered and cut down before dead.

On Thurſday Se'nnight five Horſes ſtarted on the Sands of Leith for the King's Plate of 100 Guineas value, conſiſting of two large Silver Bowls. The firſt Heat was won by a dark-grey Stone-Horſe, entered in the Name of Thomas Howard, Eſq; and the laſt two, and the Plate by a Cheſnut coloured Mare, entered in the Name of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton. There was a By-Race, a numerous Company, and fine Diverſion.

Yeſterday Abraham Mendez, a Jew, Servant to the late Jonathan Wilde, was committed to Wood-ſtreet Compter, being charged with the Murder of a labouring Man laſt Saturday Night in Red-croſs Court in the Old-Baily, by ſtriking him with a Quartern-Pot under the Ear, of which Wound he died the next Morning.

Yeſterday Lawrence Grace was committed to Newgate by Juſtice Robe, for knocking a Man down in the Street, and taking from him his Hat and Wig, half a Guinea and ſome Half-pence.

Laſt Thurſday Night Mr. Frampton, an eminent Apothecary at Briſtol, had the Misfortune to looſe his Life by a Fall from his Horſe on Durdham-Down.

The Foundation for an Equeſtrian Statue of his late Majeſty King William, is now laying in the ſaid City.

On Friday laſt William Gale was committed to the New-Jail in Southwark by Sir John Lade, Bart. for the Murder of Tho. Armſby, a Waterman at Lambeth. The Priſoner and the deceaſed having fought on account of ſome Quarrel that aroſe at a Skettle-Ground, the Latter gave out; but the other took his Opportunity, ſome time after, and fell upon Armſby in ſo cruel a Manner that he died of the Bruiſes in a few Hours.

Yeſterday a Man was committed to the ſaid Goal, and by the ſame Juſtice, for ſetting Fire to a Barn at Rygate in Surry.

The favourite Lap-Dog of a Lady in Weſtminſter having eloped ſome Days ago, and great Enquiry being made after him, the Lady was at laſt informed, that he had been taking up, and was in Con-

finement

finement in the Gatehouſe, and that ſhe might have him again, paying the Fees; which being done accordingly, poor Puggy returned Home very joyfully to his Miſtreſs.

Yeſterday Mrs. Grace Toſier, of Blackheath, ſet out with a *handſome Retinue* for Bath, to uſe the Waters of that Place for Recovery of her Health, the ſame having been greatly impaired by the Death of a moſt *indulgent* Husband.

London, Aug. 15. The Royal Palace at Kenſington is getting ready for the Reception of the Royal Family, who, it is ſaid, will remove thither from Hampton-Court the Beginning of October next; about which time the Marriage of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Royal with the Prince of Orange will be ſolemnized,

Yeſterday in the Afternoon Dr. Holland, Phyſician to his Majeſty, and Dr. Hulſe, returned from the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor's at Ockham, thoſe Gentlemen having been ſent for to his Lordſhip on account of an Indi poſition with which he was ſeized on Sunday laſt; They left his Lordſhip ſomething better, and are not to go thither again 'till To-morrow, unleſs any Alteration in his Lordſhip ſhould occaſion an earlier Attendance.

A Troop of Brigadier Churchill's Regiment of Dragoons is ordered to Suſſex, to prevent the Smugglers running Goods on that Coaſt.

Yeſterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips were pleaſed to appoint Thomas Fabin to be Carpenter of the South-Sea-Caſtle Man of War, and Mr. Rood to be Carpenter of the Fly Sloop in the Room of Mr. Fabin.

On Monday laſt at the Horſe-Races on Wimbleton-Common, ſix ſtarted for the 15 l. Plate, and the ſame was won by Dr. Oldham's Bay-Mare.

Yeſterday a large Quantity of Brandy in ſmall Casks, and other uncuſtomed Goods, were ſeized on board a Hamburgh Ship in the River.

On Monday in the Afternoon one Mr. Allen, a Felt-maker, and another Perſon, ſet out in order to ride for a Wager from Sydenham to the Green-Man at Dulwich; but Mr. Allen had the Misfortune to fall from his Horſe, and fracturing his Skull, died a few Hours after.

The ſame Day died Mrs. Windom, one of the Matrons of Bridewell, a Place worth 40 l. per Annum.

On Monday the 27th Inſtant, two Months Wages in ſix will be paid at the Pay-Office in Broad-ſtreet, to the Companies of his Majeſty's Ships following, viz. Rupert, Dolphin, Durſley, Roſe, and Seaford.

Mr. Walker is ſo much indiſpoſed, that it is impoſſible for him to play on Friday next; therefore the Tuſcan Treaty is deferred 'till Monday next, upon which Day the Author's Tickets will be received.

On Monday Night died at his Houſe at Bromley in Middleſex, John Boyer, Eſq; formerly an eminent Hamburgh Merchant of this City, and is ſaid to have died worth 14000 l.

Yeſterday

Yeſterday a Man working on the Scaffold at St. Batholomew's Hoſpital, had the Misfortune to fall down, by which Accident he fractured his Skull, and expired ſoon after.

The ſame Day the Body of a Man, believed to be that of an Engraver near the Royal-Exchange, was taken out of the River Thames near Barking in Eſſex.

On Monday laſt an old Woman threw herſelf out of one of the Windows at the Workhouſe in Southwark, and died on the Spot.

Yeſterday the Coroner's Jury met, purſuant to their Adjournment, and continued their Inqueſt in Relation to the Death of the labouring Man who died of ſome Wounds ſaid to have been given him by Abraham, the Runner to the late Jonathan Wilde, and brought in their Verdict *accidental Death*.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	171	Buried	Males	273
	Females	174		Females	283
	In all	345		In all	456

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 81.

The State of LITERATURE.

THE State of Literature, ſince the Publication of our laſt BEE, has received a very great Loſs by the Death of the learned Doctor TINDALL, who departed this Life in the 78th Year of his Age, on *Thurſday* the 16th Inſtant, at his Lodgings in *Cold-Bath-Fields*. The ſeveral Pieces wrote by this Gentleman, eſpecially thoſe two Treatiſes, entitled, *The Rights of the Chriſtian Church*; and, *Chriſtianity as old as the Creation*, have made more Noiſe among *Divines* and *Philoſophers* than any other Books which the preſent Age have produced.

We ſhall not in this Place either *juſtify* or *condemn* the Doctor's Notions, with Reſpect to *Reaſon* and *Revelation*. Thus far we cannot help ſaying, that he led a Life conformable to the ſublimeſt Rules of *Morality*; and, that his laſt WILL is an undeniable Inſtance, and will ſtand as ſuch to future Ages, that he was poſſeſſed in the higheſt Degree of the moſt valuable *Virtues*; namely, *The Love of his* COUNTRY; *The Love of* MERIT, and *The Hatred of* OPPRESSION. His *Principles* in *Politicks* where thoſe of an OLD WHIG: In *theſe* he *lived*, in *theſe* he *died*. He continued likewiſe to the Laſt in the *ſame Sentiments* which he had expreſſed for many Years ſince, with reſpect to *revealed Religion*.

gion. He ſuffered the moſt exquiſite Torments, from the Stone and a Pain in his Bowels, for about eight Days together before his Deceaſe, yet continued ſenſible to the laſt Gaſp, and bore all his *Pains* with the *Fortitude* and *Reſolution* of a *Stoick.* His Diſcourſes to his Friends, and thoſe about him, while he lay under theſe melancholy Circumſtances, and ſaw inevitable Death approaching, have been taken down in Writing, and carefully preſerved. They will, in due Time be communicated to the Publick, together with his Life, prefixed to ſeveral curious Pieces which he has left behind him, and which ſome Days before his Death he committed, with his own Hands, to the Care of a Gentleman, in whoſe *Honour* he placed the higheſt Confidence, and whoſe *Knowledge* in every Branch of *Learning* qualifies him for the Diſcharge of ſo important a *Truſt.*

By the Death of this great Man, who was the Senior Fellow of *All-Souls*-College in *Oxford*, and (if we are rightly informed) the eldeſt Member of that learned Univerſity, there is a Fellowſhip of *All-Souls* become Vacant. A Penſion likewiſe reverts to the Crown, which he received for ſeveral conſiderable Services he had done the State, and which was unctually paid him for many Years before his Death.

Heu! Priſca Fides!

PARIS,

HIſtoire Ancienne des *Egyptiens*, des *Carthaginois*, des *Aſſyriens*, des *Babyloniens*, des *Medes*, & des *Perſes*, &c.

That is,

The Ancient Hiſtory of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Aſſyrians, Babylonians, Medes, Perſians, *&c.*

We have already given three Extracts of this Hiſtory of Mr. *Rollin's*, in ſome of our former BEES. Our laſt, which was of the third Book, contained the Hiſtory of the *Aſſyrians*, *Medes* and *Lydians*, and ended with the Death of *Cræſus.* We come now to the Hiſtory of *Perſia*, and the Life of *Cyrus*, with which our Author begins his fourth Book, or the Second of his ſecond Volume. He divides this Book into two Parts; the Firſt contains ſome general Obſervations on *Perſia*, with the Lives of *Cyrus*, his Son *Cambyſes*, and *Smerdis*, otherwiſe *Artaxerxes*, to the Advancement of *Darius* to the Throne; and in the Second, he gives ſome Account of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Nations he has

 been

been treating of, under four general Heads, *viz.* their Government, War, Arts and Sciences, and Religion.

I. *Perſia* (ſays our Author) was originally no more than a ſingle Province of that prodigious Tract of Land, which afterwards took that Name. In order to introduce the Life of *Cyrus*, with which Mr. *Rollin* thinks fit to begin his Epoch of the *Perſian* Empire, after having obſerved in general, that their Laws were remarkably Good, he proceeds to give ſome Account of thoſe which had a Regard to Education, and which, *ſays he*, were particularly Excellent. The Education of the *Perſian* Youth was not left, as in moſt other Countries, intirely in the Diſpoſition of their Parents, who, either through an over great Fondneſs, a Neglect, or a Want of proper Qualifications themſelves, were frequently very unfit to take this Office upon them, but was directed by Publick Laws, made for that Purpoſe, and theſe Laws were ſo particular and extenſive, as to order their very Diet, Exerciſes and Puniſhments of the Youth. The *Perſians* divided their Males into four Claſſes, or Orders, according to their ſeveral Ages; the firſt Claſs conſiſted of Boys under ſixteen; the Second of Youths, which Name they bore 'till they had attained the Age of five or ſix-and-twenty; the Third of Men to the Age of fifty; and the Fourth of all who were above that Age. Whatever Rank or Quality they were of, one and the ſame Method was obſerved in the Education of All; they had certain Rules preſcribed, and Stations aſſigned them, agreeable to their Age and Claſs, to which they were all, without Exception, equally tied down. After this Manner (continues our Author) was *Cyrus* educated; and it was obſervable, that in every Period of his Life, and in every Qualification, natural or acquired, he out-ſtripped thoſe of his Claſs. *Perſia*, before *Cyrus*, was a ſeparate Kingdom, of which his Father, *Cambyſes* (according the *Xenophon*, whom our Author rather adheres to than to *Herodotus*) was King. *Cyrus*, having attained to the twelfth Year of his Age, was carried by his Mother to the Court of his Grandfather, *Aſtyages*, where he diſcovered ſo engaging a Temper, and ſuch a Vivacity of Mind, as made him univerſally loved and eſteemed. Having ſpent three Years in *Media*, he was obliged, in Obedience to his Father's Commands, to return to *Perſia*, and there to go through the Remainder of his Education. After the Death of *Aſtyages*, *Cyaxares*, his Son, obſerving that the *Babylonians*

bylonians were not only making vaſt Preparations for War themſelves, but were exciting the King of *India*, and all the Reſt of his Neighbours, to take up Arms againſt the *Medes*, was apprehenſive of the Conſequences, and, for his greater Security, deſired Succours of *Cambyſes*, King of *Perſia*. *Cambyſes* ſent his Son *Cyrus*, with 30,000 Men, to aid his Uncle; and, upon his Arrival in *Media*, he was ſent by him againſt the *Armenians*, who had revolted. *Cyrus* was ſucceſsful, and not only brought them again to a Senſe of their Duty, and under the *Median* Yoke, but obliged them to provide both Money and Troops the better to enable him to purſue the War againſt the *Babylonians*. He accompanied his Uncle in his Expedition againſt them, overcame them in Battle, ſlew *Nerigliſſor*, their King, and took a very great Booty, together with a great Number of Captives. *Cyrus* left all theſe to *Cyaxares*, purſued the *Babylonians*, ravaged their Country, freed ſeveral Nations from the *Aſſyrian* Yoke, and then returned to *Media*, crowned with Hbnour and Glory. So great Succeſs gave him ſuch a Reputation, as raiſed a Jealouſy in the Mind of his Uncle, and made him apprehenſive that his Nephew had attempted to alienate the Hearts of his Subjects from the Obedience due to their Sovereign; but *Cyrus* ſoon convinced him of his untainted Fidelity, and wrought ſo far upon his Gratitude, that he gave him his only Daughter to Wife, and the Promiſe of all *Media* for her Dowry.

Neceſſary Preparations having, in the mean Time, been made for the Continuance of the War, *Cyrus* marched with his Army on a third Expedition, and having Information, that *Cræſus* was at the Head of his Enemies, he led his Troops directly into *Lydia*, engaged them, tho' double his Number, and defeated them in the memorable Battle of *Thymbrea*, of which we have an ample Relation in *Xenophon*. This Victory was followed by the Surrender of *Sardis*, the very next Day; the Inhabitants of which, as well as *Cræſus* himſelf, gave up their immenſe Riches to the Conqueror, as a Ranſom for th ir Lives. *Cyrus* treated the captive King with great Humanity and Honour, leaving him not only the Dignity, but the Authority of a Sovereign, that of waging War only excepted. Having now ſubdued all *Aſia minor*, *Syria*, and *Arabia*, the whole Eaſt afforded him nothing more to conquer but the City of *Babylon*.

The Walls of this once ſo famous City were ſo high and ſtrong, that they were reckoned almoſt impregnable, and beſides, they were, at this Time, defended by an infinite Number,

Number of Warrious, furniſhed with ſufficient Proviſions for above twenty Years. *Cyrus* ſoon ſaw the Improbability of taking it by Storm, and the Impoſſibility of reducing it by Famine; however, he feigned the Latter, and made a Line of Circumvallation quite round it, as if that had actually been his Intent. The Gariſon ridiculed his Project, and, blinded by an imaginary Security, were preparing to celebrate a great Feſtival, at which it was uſual, both for the Courtiers and Citizens, to paſs the whole Night in Revelling, and all Manner of Debauchery. *Cyrus* laid hold of this Opportunity to execute his real Deſign, and the Trench he had cauſed to be drawn round the whole City being by that Time finiſhed, he ordered two Bodies of Troops to aſſemble, one where the River flows into the City, and the other where is goes out again, with Orders to march into the City at both Ends at once, through the Channel of the River, as ſoon as they ſhould perceive it paſſable. This done, and Night being come on, the Trenches were opened on both Sides of the River, above and below the City, and the Courſe of the Water thereby directed round it by them. The Channel being thus made dry, the two Bodies of Troops entered the City, advanced to the very Heart of it, without any Reſiſtance, and ſurprized the Guards: They then found little or no Difficulty in making themſelves Maſters of the Palace, and meeting the King, at the Head of ſome few of his Followers, ſlew him on the Spot.

Cyrus, having in this Manner taken the City of *Babylon* by Stratagem, gave Orders to ſlay all who were found in the Streets, and that the Citizens ſhould not go out of their Houſes the whole Night. In the Morning, the Gariſon of the Caſtle, finding the City in the Enemies Hands, and their King ſlain, ſurrendered at Diſcretion; and thus *Cyrus* became Maſter of the moſt important Fortreſs and City in the World, almoſt without Bloodſhed.

This Stratagem of *Cyrus* was immediately followed by another; for deſigning to eſtabliſh the principal Seat of his Empire in *Babylon*, and wiſely conſidering, that the Inhabitants would have no great Affection for his Perſon, he provided for his Security, by employing none about him, either in the Bath, at Table, or in his Chamber, but Eunuchs. Theſe Wretches, ſo contemptible in their Circumſtances, and having neither Children, nor Families, he thought would be inviolably faithful to him, as having no other Intereſt to ſerve. He then nominated the Officers of the Militia, and appointed

appointed proper Perſons to adminiſter, as well Juſtice to the Publick, as his own Revenues, and having firſt offered a ſolemn Sacrifice to the Gods, with all the Profuſeneſs and Magnificence imaginable, he ſet out on his Return to *Perſia*. After ſome Time ſpent there, he came back to *Babylon*, and taking his Uncle *Cyaxares* with him thither, he gave him, as long as he lived, a very great Share in the Government of this vaſt Empire. He divided it into 120 Diſtricts, or Provinces, over which were ſo many Governors, called *Satrapæ*, and over theſe preſided three ſuperior Officers, or Superintendants, the Chief of whom was *Daniel* the Prophet, who had long before held the greateſt Emploies under the Kings of *Babylon*.

Cyrus enjoyed the Fruits of his Labours in Tranquility and Eaſe, and reigned ſeven Years after the Death of *Cyaxares*, the Joy of his Subjects, the Terror of his Enemies, and the Wonder of the World. He generally reſided in the Winter at *Babylon*, and the Summer at *Suſa*, or *Ecbatan*; and preſerved his Health and Vigour to a very advanced Age. The Confines of his vaſt Empire were the *Caſpian* and *Euxine* Seas on the North; the *Indies* on the Eaſt; the *Ethiopian* and *Arabian* Seas on the South; and the *Egean* Sea on the Weſt.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

WARBLETTA: A Suburbian Eclogue.

By a GENTLEMAN of PARNASSUS.

NOT ev'ry Temper Rural Scenes delight:
Begin, my Muſe, a low Suburbian Flight.
Love, who invades the rural Nymphs and Swains,
No leſs a Tyrant in the Suburbs Reigns;
All, more or leſs, his Pains or Pleaſures know,
"For what's too high for Love? or what's too low?
Begin, my Muſe, WARBLETTA's *Woe rehearſe,*
Who oft' in Cadence clear has ſung thy Verſe.
WARBLETTA--*ſweeteſt of the Throng that ſqualls*
Melodious Ballads--at the end of Paul's;
She, whoſe Love-Sonnets with perſuaſive Strain,
Cou'd Maids, 'tis ſaid, and Prentice-Boys detain;

Who

Who on EXCISE, *the ever famous Song,*
Cou'd ſing ſo loudly---and yet ſing ſo long;
Alluring a wide-gaping motley band,
Whilſt in their Pockets div'd ſome nimble Hand:
No more her Vocal Pow'r in publick Tries,
But weeping to a neighb'ring Gin-ſhop flies;
There Penſive on a Runlet ſits alone,
And, blending Gin with Tears, thus makes her moan.
GALLOWAY TOM, *inveigling renegade,*
The bane of ev'ry fond believing Maid!
Curs'd be the day, when firſt I heard his Name,
And kindred Warblers chaunt aloud his Name.
Curs'd be the Hour, when firſt I ſaw his Face,
So ſmartly Impudent, and void of Grace.
Well I remember it amidſt the Throng,
How, at firſt Sight, I faulter'd in my Song;
Gaz'd--Sigh'd, and Gaz'd, and ev'ry ſweeter Tone
Practis'd, and level'd at his Ear alone.
Quick he perceiv'd, and gain'd my blinder ſide;
Kiſs'd me, Swore roundly, and as roundly Ly'd.
How my Heart leap'd his flatt'ring Words to meet,
When the Knave vow'd he'd Wed me at the Fleet!
Perſuaded--and I bought a Copper-ring,
When he, falſe Wretch! intended no ſuch thing.
Like a Braſs Shilling neatly Silver'd o'er,
His Vows have paſs'd---but they ſhall paſs no more;
The Silver's worn away, and now, alas!
His perfidy appears more plain than Braſs.
Wicked O'erſeers defraud the wretched Poor;
The Juſtice ſqueezes the Starv'd padding Whore:
Yet Overſeers and Juſtices I ſee,
O TOM! *are much---much Honeſter than thee.*
Think, Varlet, think, to raiſe the Half-a-Crown,
How readily I Pawn'd my Sunday-Gown!
To thee in Bridewell, for no Goodneſs, pent,
What Victuals brought I! and what Money lent!
Yet all that Money---which I Earn'd ſo hard,
I've known the loſe upon one ſingle Card.
Releas'd I ſaw the fly to Brick-duſt MOLL;
Yet now return---and I'll forgive thee all:
I could, I fear, be once again deceiv'd;
Again believe thee---as I once believ'd.
O TOM, *return, forget to throw a main;*
And burn thy Cards, which a Lord's Purſe *might drain.*

Lord

Lord's may be Wicked at their Virtue's cost,
Since Titles guard 'em, when their Virtues lost.
Great Rogues may plunder a whole Common-Weal;
But thou'dst be Hang'd in Hemp, if thou shou'dst Steal.
To Great Ones then thy Lewdness quite resign,
And be thou Honest, TOM, *and only mine.*
Come, quickly come, upon my once-lov'd Breast,
Repose thee---sink within my Arms to Rest.
If Cares Oppress thee, I'll divert my Love,
With Patient GRIZEL---*and a* GRIZEL *prove.*
For thee all Day with open Throat I'll toil;
With the at Night, well-pleas'd, divide the Spoil;
For thee a Spicy Hot-pot I'll prepare;
For thee a nice Sheep's-head I'll dress with Care.
Will not these win thee?---Add to these the Joy,
Which Nightly shall our waking Hours employ,
Hard-Hearted Wretch! in Vain, in Vain I sue,
Rougher than Winds to a Well-powder'd Cue.
The Habit of thy Temper now appears;
Oh!---thou wast nourish'd sure by Hockley-bears.
Like burning Brandy my warm Bosom glows,
Whilst thine is like a Wint'ry puddle Froze.
What, tho' in Ballad so much Skill I boast!
So long have reign'd St. Giles's *fav'rite Toast!*
By Pur-blind Fiddlers have been often ply'd,
As often all their hated Suits deny'd!
Nor Voice, nor Person for my TOM *has Charms;*
And whilst ungrateful he thus shuns my Arms,
Frantic I make some Airy Bulk my Bed,
Where chilling Winds fly Whistling round my Head;
Whilst lazy muddy Channels bubling creep,
Inviting (tho' in Vain) my Eyes to Sleep.
My chearless Eyes are ever Waking found,
When dismal Watch-men walk their Mid-night round;
Or at their peaceful Stands securely Snore,
While Robbers, at their Elbow, force a Door.
Yet, TOM, *return; or quickly tell me where*
I may, with open Arms, approach my Dear.
Tell me, ye brighter Nymphs of Drury---*say:*
Saw you my perjur'd Varlet go this Way;
Imbrowned Bunters of fam'd Wapping---tell,
Does he amidst your winding Alleys dwell;
Ye Maids, where'er he strays, his Courtship shun:
Near---you'll believe---believing---be undone.

Cruelly

Cruelly thus of ev'ry Joy bereft,
Loſt in my Quiet, and my Boſom cleft;
Such are the ling'ring Sorrows of my Mind,
E'en in Geneva no Repoſe I find.
No more ſhall Love-ſick ditties ſwell my Throat;
SMUT *ſhall no more obtain a warbling Note;*
Againſt EXCISE *I'll raiſe my Voice no more,*
She ſaid---and dozing ſunk upon the Floor.
The Maudlin Matrons cry'd---Pray mark her Fall!
The Pow'r of Gin from Love defend us all.

A Letter from one Friend to another in the Country.

THO' ſkil'd in Greek *and* Latin *Tongue,*
Which Verſe is ſhort, and which is long;
An Engliſh Heart *and* Head *I ſend,*
Not as a Scholar, *but a* Friend:
Here I could prove by wiſe Example,
In Work volumnious and ample.
That Homer *taught in* Heathen Greek,
The Language which he learn'd to ſpeak;
That old Anacreon *Catches ſung*
In Tau's *and* Delta's *while but young:*
A Puppy may return from School
A Latin, Greek, *or* Hebrew *Fool:*
In Truth *and* Reaſon *ſtill a Block,*
Tho' deeply read in Hic, Hæc, Hoc.
Still blund'ring in the learned Road,
Still mumbling of his Qui, Quæ, Quod:
Still lab'ring in a barren Ground,
Void of Senſe *but full of* Sound:
Plodding on with muddled Brains,
And blindly *ſearching* dark *Remains:*
What Horace *ſaid, or* Virgil *thought,*
How Tully *ſpoke, how* Cæſar *fought:*
While Britain *ſcorns to yield to* Rome,
Abroad in Arms, *in* Arts *at Home;*
Shall Falſhood *honeſt* Truth *betray?*
Or Slaves *teach* Freemen *what to ſay?*
Our Worthies ſhine in brighter Fame
Than Roman *or than* Græcian *Name:*
Idæal Locke *inſtructs our Youth*
To underſtand the naked Truth;

While

While Newton *leads each ductile Soul*
From Orb to Orb, from Pole to Pole;
From Stars to Stars directs our Way,
As certain and as bright as they:
In Mother Tongue, *with* Mother Wit,
A Prior *and a* Pope *have writ:*
In home-ſpun Engliſh *Verſe I write*
What Love of Country *do's indite;*
Devoted to our Home-brew'd Drink,
I ſpeak *what* Natives *ought to* think;
Thus doubly fir'd all health I ſend,
By Country Ale *to* Country Friend.

Note, All *Letters* and *Intelligence* left at the *Publiſhers* of this Pamphlet, directed *to the Authors of the* BEE, and *Poſt paid*, ſhall be taken in.

Note, This Pamphlet (which does not weigh *two Ounces*, and may *therefore* be ſent by the *Poſt*) ſhall be forwarded, Weekly, to any Part of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer, or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left, every *Saturday*, at all Publick or Private Houſes in *London*, or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

☞ *Note*, Compleat Setts may be had at the Publiſhers; and the firſt Volume neatly Bound and Lettered.

The Prices of all *Stocks*; The *Discount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*: The Course of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the most *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*, as they stood respectively on *Wednesday* the 15th Day of *August*, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon.

STOCKS.

Bank	147 1half
India	158 1 half
South Sea	104 3 8ths
Di to Annuity	108 3 8ths 1 half
3 per C. Ann. 1726	100 1 half
Ditto 1731	100 1 half
Million Bank	116
Equivalent	111
Afri an	30
York Buildings No Transfer	
Royal Aſſ. 100 l paid in	107 1 half
Lon. Aſſ 13 l pd. in	13 5 8ths a 3 4ths
Bank Circulation	7 l 7 6

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amſterdam	35 2
Ditto at Sight	34 11
Rotterdam	35 2 a 3
Antwerp	35 6
Hamburg	34 3 a 2
Paris at 1 Day's Date	31 a 7 8ths
Cadiz	42
Madrid	42
Bilboa	41 5 8th
Leghorn	50 3 4ths
Genoua	53 5 8ths
Venice	49 1 8th
Lisbon	5 s 5 d a 7 8ths a 6
Porto	5 s 4 d a 7 8ths
Dublin	10 3 4ths a 1 half

Interest per Cent. - - - - Bonds, &c.

3 1 half	India	5 l 13 s a 14 s	5 l 13 s a 14 s	5 l 12 s a 14 s P
	Ditto 2 per Cent.	4 l 04 s a 05 s	4 l 5 s a 4 s	4 l 4 s a 4 l Pre
4	50 l. South Sea	2 l 15 s a 16 s	2 l 16 s	2 l 15 s a 16 s P
3	20 l. Prizes	21 l 0 s 06 d	21 l 6 s 6 d	21 l 6 s 6 d
3	Blanks	8 l	8 l	8 l

ANNUITIES.

14 l per Cent at 25 a 14th
1704 to 1708 inclusive 26 1 half } Ys. Pur.
9 l pr. C. A. 1710 7 58ths

Lottery 1710.

Prizes for 9 1 half Years from Lady Day last, 6 3 4ths a 7 Years Purchase.

Blanks for 10 Years from Michaelmas last, 5 l 1 s per Sett.

Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity 5 per Cent. Prem.

		Given for.	*Paid off.*	*N°*
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	919900	69
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	5000 0	226200	
	Malt 1732	750 0	204437	
	Salt	300000	75000	15

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Pieces of Eight.

GOLD in Bars, per Ounce	3 l 18 s 1 d
ditto in Coin	3 l 18 s 1 d
Pillar Pieces of Eight	5 s 4 d 1 half to 5 8ths
ditto Mexico	5 s 4 d 3 8ths to 1 half
Silver in Bars Standard	5 s 4 d 1 4th

Grocery Wares by the C.

Almonds Jordan	4l 0 00s
Ditto Valentia	3l 0s s 0 d
Raisins of the Sun N	1l c8 s 6 d
Ditto Malaga	none
Currans new	42 s od
Prunes French	none
Figs	20s 0 d
Sugar Jamaica Muſc.	16 s a 20 s
Fine ditto	28 s a 34 s
Loaf Sug dub. Refi.	8 d 1 half to 9d
Molaſſes of London	8 s od
Rice of Carolina	14s 3d
Bees Wax Eaſt Country	6 l o s
Brimſtone	16 s 0 d

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon	7 s 8 d
Cloves	9 s 1 d
Mace	15 s 0 d
Nutmegs	8 s 7 d
Pepper for home Conſump	16 d

Drugs by the C.

Allom Roach	21 s 0 d
Almonds bitter	28 s 0 d
Anniſeed of Alicant	48 s
Aſſafœtida	20 l
Coffee	14 l 4s
Gentian	28 s 0 d
Gum Sandrack	uncertain
Harts Horns the C wt.	none
Myrrh	9 l a 11 l 0 d

Dying Wares, by the lb. C. and Ton

Cochineal per Flat	17 s 9 d
Indico French	2 11d
India Guatimalo	2s a 3s
Ditto Labore	none
Annotto	6s 7d
Verdigreece	12d a 16d
Gum Stick	4l to 10l
Minglaſs	18d a 4s 0 d
Gum Arabick, per C	65s

Oil, Tallow and Whale Fins.

Oil L. in Jars	5l a 8l
Greenland ditto	none
New England Linſeed	30 l
Ditto Rape	19 l
Town Melt Tallow	36s 0 d
Country Tallow	35 s 0 d
Iriſh Tallow	30 s a 32 s
Greenl. Wh. Fins per T.	63 0 l a 63 5l.
New Eng. ditto per C.	25 l.

Hemp, Pitch, Tar Roſin, &c.

Hemp Riga per C	23s a 24s
Ditto Petersburgh	23s a 25s
Pitch of Carolina per C.	4s 9 d
Tar of ditto per Barr	10 s
Ditto Stockholm per Laſt	10 l
Roſin black and yellow	9s a 11s
Turpentine common	9s a 10s.
Pot Aſhes Ruſſia	30s a 32s
Ditto Eaſt Country	25s a 26s
Soap Marble	40s a 45 s

Lead, Tin, Copper and Iron, viz.

Lead fodr cont 19 C. one half on Board at	14l a 14l 10s
Tin in Blocks per C.	3l 18s
Copper Engliſh	5l 5s
Ditto Ordinary	4l 16s a 5l
Copper of Barbary	90l a 100l
Iron of Bilboa per Ton	15l 5s

Woolen Factory of England.

Cochester Bays Crown	13d
Red Liſt ſix Seals	13d & 10 p
Perpet Kertens Ells	22s od
Chudles	22s od
Moch Standford	21s od
Second ditto	22s 6d
Prime ditto	24s od

Wine, Brandy and Rum, &c.

Porto red per Pipe	32l a 34l
Ditto white	none
Lisbon red	35l a 40l
Ditto white	26l a 28l
Sherry	26l
Ditto old	30l
Canary new	25l a 28l
Ditto old	32l a 34l
Florence per Cheſt	3l od
French red per Hhd	30l a 40l
Ditto white - - - ditto	20l
Mountain Malaga old	24l ocl
Ditto new	20l a 21l
Brandy F. per Gall.	6s a 6s 8d
Rum of Jamaica	7s
Ditto Lewd Iſlands	6s 4d 6s 10d

Corn, Malt, Hops &c.

Wheat 8 Gall to the Buſh and 8 Buſh to the Qr.	19s a 22 a 25s
Rye	13s a 14s a 00s
Barley	12s a 14s a 15s
Oats	8s a 10s a 12s
Boiling Peaſe	none
Hog ditto	none
Beans	14s a 16s a 19s
Tares	18s a 20s a 23s
Malt Pale	17s a 19s a 20s
Ditto brown	16s a 17s a 18s
Rapeſeed per Laſt new	10l a 11l
Flaxſeed ditto	12l a 14l
Hempſeed ditto	9l a 10l a 11l
Hops new 1732	5l 0 s a 10s 00l
Coals in the Pool	22a23s od

Sundry Sorts of Merchandize.

Cork from Port	20 a 23 per C
Tortoiſhel per lb	6s a 8s
Lime Juice per Gall.	1s 3d
Stock Fiſh per C.	12s a 14s
Lignum Vitæ per Ton	3l a5l
Hamb. Pipe ſtaves per M.	23l
Hogſhead ditto	15l
Barrel ditto	11l
Elephants Teeth 2 to C.	14l 00s